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ABSTRACT

A comprehensive portrait of the Bronx (New York City) and schooling provided there is presented. The background paper, "Education in the Bronx," and "Socioeconomic Profile of the Bronx" are provided, which present data about the schools and conditions in which the 1.2 million Bronx residents live. Enrollment demographics, test scores, dropout rates, college-going rates, student background characteristics that affect their ability to learn (external conditions, poverty levels, and special language needs), and in-school factors (teacher characteristics, and audiovisual, computer, and library resources) are examined. A status report highlights low-performing schools and Schools Under Registration Review in the Bronx. Most students are from poor families, and many are from homes where English is not spoken, requiring special language services. These and other external conditions combine with critical school factors to contribute to unsatisfactory outcomes. With few exceptions, Bronx students are below the New York City and statewide levels. Over 60 percent of Bronx schools need school improvement assistance, and the Bronx has almost one-third of the lowest performing public schools statewide. These schools have higher levels of teachers with less education and lacking certification. Twenty-three tables and 22 figures present data about students and schools by district and county. (Contains 17 references.) (SLD)

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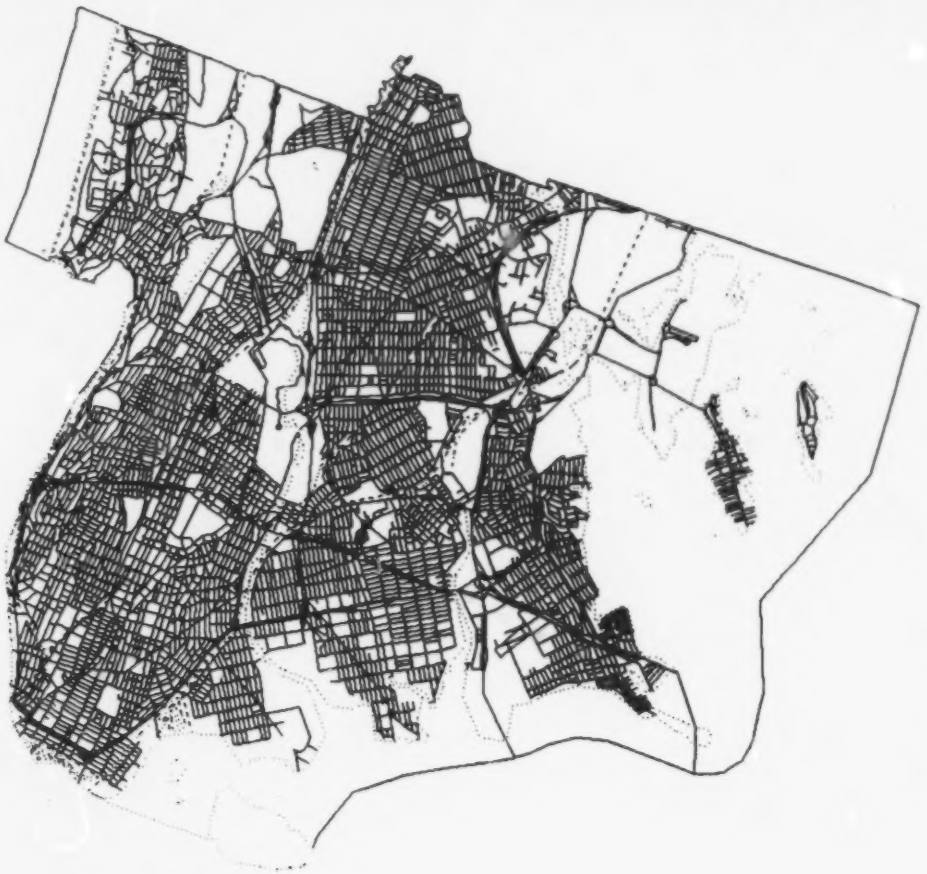
EDUCATIONAL ACHIEVEMENT AND SOCIOECONOMIC PROFILE



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August 1993

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FOREWORD

How children fare in school is closely linked to where they live. Suburban students consistently outperform their urban counterparts. Differences within city school districts often reflect conditions found in the community. There are major obstacles preventing many students living in the Bronx from attaining an education. Just getting to school safely is a major challenge. The students often lack appropriate nutrition, medical care, and a stable home life. Their classroom often has a less experienced teacher and fewer resources such as audiovisual equipment, computers, and library materials than those available to students in schools at other locations.

A close examination of the conditions affecting Bronx students must be made before critical improvements can take place. Gaining an understanding of education in the Bronx requires information about the schools and the students. A complete picture also requires looking at the environment in which the school children exist. A comprehensive portrait of the Bronx and the schooling provided there is presented in this document. The background paper, ***Education in the Bronx***, and the companion document, ***Socioeconomic Profile of the Bronx***, provide information about the schools and the conditions in which 1.2 million Bronx residents of all ages live.

Most Bronx students are from poor families. Many face an added barrier. Because many are from homes where English is not spoken, they need special language services. These and other external conditions coupled with critical school factors contribute to unsatisfactory pupil outcomes. Performance is lower and students frequently attend public schools identified as among the lowest performing schools statewide. This picture of education reflects the accompanying negative socioeconomic facts (highlighted in ***Socioeconomic Profile of the Bronx***). The Bronx ranks at or close to the top of New York counties in a wide range of health and social factors correlated with at-risk students.

The challenges faced by these students and their families require the education system to respond aggressively by eliminating the school factors hampering the success of students. Additional resources may be needed to do so. In addition, education dollars don't buy as much in New York City because of regional cost differences. The cost of living index[1] for the New York City primary metropolitan statistical area (PMSA)[2] in the third quarter of 1991 was 213.3. The Albany-Schenectady-Troy metropolitan statistical area (MSA) had a cost of living index of 105.7; the Binghamton MSA 101.0; the Nassau-Suffolk PMSA 147.9; and the Syracuse MSA 103.2.

The future for the children and citizens of the Bronx depends on public policymakers and others with the means to help make changes possible. Developing an understanding of the pervasive nature of the problem can begin the process to foster needed improvement. The information contained in this document should assist in raising this awareness.

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[1]The national average equals 100, and each participant's index is read as a percentage of the national average. (Bureau of the Census. ***Statistical Abstract of the United States, 1992***. Washington, DC: US Government Printing Office, 1992, pp. 474-75)

[2]Within metropolitan complexes of one million or more population, separate component areas are defined as primary metropolitan statistical areas if specified criteria are met. Any area containing PMSAs is designated a consolidated metropolitan statistical area (CMSA).

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INTRODUCTION

The fall 1991 public school enrollment in New York State topped 2.59 million students with over 950,452 of those students (36.7 percent) attending New York City schools. During the 1991-92 school year, there were 718 school districts statewide with New York City counted as a single district.

New York City's school governance is unique. The current structure was established by Chapter 330 of the Laws of 1969. The Chapter created a system of shared powers between a central board of education and local community boards with limited community control. The five boroughs (Brooklyn, Bronx, Manhattan, Queens, and Staten Island) were divided into 31 (currently 32) community school districts. They are responsible for education below the high school level. Local boards consist of nine, nonsalaried members, elected to three-year terms by means of proportional representation elections held on the first Tuesday in May. Elections were temporarily postponed by the State Legislature in response to anticipated governance restructuring resulting from the April 1991 recommendations of the Temporary State Commission on New York City School Governance (known as the Marchi Commission). Local elections have since been held.

The New York City Board of Education, or Central Board, has seven members. The Mayor makes two appointments, while each of the five borough presidents selects a board member. One member is selected as the Board President. The Board members serve four-year terms and must meet the residency requirement. Board members select the Chancellor of the City's schools, the chief administrative officer. Under the decentralized governance structure, the Board is responsible for running the high schools and special schools, and general education policy. The Board shares authority over elementary and intermediate and junior high school (middle) education with the community school boards. The Board, headquartered in Brooklyn, is responsible for the administrative and support services for the entire school district. As part of such services, Central Board staff negotiate contracts with the unions, set local policies, and administer citywide programs. Central Board employees also provide technical assistance to City schools *via* curriculum planning, instructional methods and materials, and staff in-service education.

This report looks specifically at the conditions of education in the Bronx community school districts and high schools. It examines enrollment demographics, test scores, dropout and college-going rates as well as student background characteristics that affect their ability to learn: external conditions, poverty levels, and special language needs. In-school factors such as teacher characteristics and audiovisual, computer, and library resources are also examined. Finally, a status report on Bronx schools identified as low-performing and designated Schools Under Registration Review (SURR) is provided.

The Schools and Community School Districts

Within the borough, there are six Community School Districts (CSDs):

- CSD 7 (Mott Haven);
- CSD 8 (Clasons Point, Throggs Neck);
- CSD 9 (Morrisania);
- CSD 10 (Fordham, Riverdale);
- CSD 11 (North Bronx); and
- CSD 12 (Crotona).

Education in the Bronx is a mix of some successes and, some failures. One in five public school students in New York City attends school in the Bronx. In 1991-92, the Bronx had 204 public schools. The community school districts operated a total of 170 schools: 129 elementary schools, 33 intermediate schools, and 8 junior high schools. The New York City Board of Education operates 9 ungraded schools in the Bronx, 24 high schools, and 1 General Equivalency Diploma (GED) night school.[3] Bronx schools represent 20 percent of the schools in the citywide school system. They include 20 percent of the elementary schools, 35 percent of the intermediate schools, 10 percent of the junior high schools, 18 percent of the high schools, and 15 percent of the special schools.

Bronx student enrollment in 1991-92 was 193,570, or 20.4 percent of New York City student population. The six CSDs in the Bronx enrolled 74 percent of the borough's total public school enrollment; the high schools enrolled 24 percent, and the remaining students (1.5 percent) attended special schools (Table 2). Between 1971 and 1991, total enrollment in the schools of the six community school districts dropped by 25 percent. The percentage of enrollment change varied widely among CSDs. The most notable changes were in CSD 7 (-51.43 percent) and CSD 12 (-51.40 percent) while enrollment in CSD 10 increased by 32.80 percent (Table 3). Recent (1991-92) student enrollment totals vary by district from a low of 14,590 students in CSD 7 to a high of 36,776 students in CSD 10 (Table 2).

Ethnic/Racial Characteristics of Bronx Students

Statewide, minorities represent about 40 percent of public school enrollment. In New York City, the composition of the schools varies by borough and CSD. Citywide, minority students are approximately 81 percent of the enrollment. They were 62 percent of the enrollment in 1971. Minority students are 93 percent of the Bronx enrollment. In the past two decades, some Bronx districts saw major changes while other districts saw few dramatic shifts in racial/ethnic composition (Table 4). Between 1971 and 1991, CSD 7 showed little change for all groups. Black enrollment shares decreased in most CSDs. A slight gain occurred in CSD 7, and in CSD 11 there was an increase in Black enrollment from 38 percent to over 51 percent. Hispanic student enrollment shares increased in all districts with the most significant changes in CSD 10, increasing from 29.5 to 63.3 percent. White enrollment shares declined in all districts with the greatest losses occurring in CSDs 10 and 11.

Hispanics comprise the largest minority group in Bronx schools (54 percent), followed by Blacks (35 percent), Asians (3.5 percent), and American Indians (0.2 percent). Whites represent under seven percent of Bronx public school students.[4] By school level, the following profiles emerge:

- Elementary/Intermediate/Junior High School Enrollment: Hispanic (56 percent), Black (34.5 percent), White (6 percent), Asian (almost 3 percent), and American Indian (0.2 percent);
- Bronx Special Schools: Hispanic (47 percent), Black (45 percent), White (6 percent), Asian (1.3 percent), and American Indian (.2 percent); and
- Bronx High Schools: Hispanic (49.7 percent), Black (36 percent), White (8.0 percent), Asian (5.7 percent), and American Indian (0.3 percent).

An analysis of the racial/ethnic composition of Bronx student enrollments for 1991-92 (Table 5) reveals that:

- Bronx Hispanic students represent 31.5 percent of the New York City, and 26 percent of the statewide Hispanic student population;
- Bronx Black students represent 19 percent of the New York City, and 13 percent of the statewide Black student population;
- Bronx White students represent 7.4 percent of the New York City, and 0.8 percent of the statewide White student population;

[3]The distribution of schools by CSD and level is detailed in Table 1.

[4]The most recent Bronx student enrollment data (1991-92 for all schools) are detailed in Table 5.

- Bronx Asian students represent nine percent of the New York City, and six percent of the statewide Asian student population; and
- Bronx American Indian students represent 16 percent of the New York City, and 4.6 percent of the statewide American Indian student population.

Five CSDs have predominantly Hispanic student enrollments: CSDs 7, 10, and 12 are over 60 percent Hispanic and CSDs 8 and 9 are over 50 percent Hispanic. Black students are in the majority (51 percent) in CSD 11 (Table 4).

Poverty Status of Bronx Students[5]

Many Bronx students are from families at the lower end of the economic scale (Table 6). Statewide, close to 30 percent of public school students are members of families receiving welfare benefits. Citywide, over 43 percent of public school students are from poor families. The estimate for the total Bronx enrollment is 57 percent.

An analysis of the Bronx student population by CSD shows that all districts have higher poverty levels than the statewide average. Five of six districts are well above the City average. Some CSDs have a high incidence of poverty. District 7 (Mott Haven) has almost 75 percent of its student enrollment from welfare families and District 9 (Morrisania) has 68 percent. More than 50 percent of the students in three other districts (CSDs 8, 10, and 12) receive public assistance. The remaining district, CSD 11 (North Bronx), is close to the statewide average.

Special Student Needs: Language Services

"Children unable to communicate fully with their teacher and classmates may be limited in their pursuit of an education. Such students are more likely to do poorly in school and drop out prior to graduation" (NYS Council on Children and Families, 1988, p. 125). In New York State, minority-language students are evaluated and those students deemed "limited English proficient" (LEP) qualify for extra educational help — either bilingual education or English-as-a-Second Language education (ESL).

Six percent of public school students in New York State are enrolled in LEP programs (Table 7). The presence of large numbers of Hispanic and other immigrant students results in 14 percent of New York City students receiving such special services. In the Bronx, almost 17 percent of public school students are enrolled in LEP programs. The largest enrollments are at the elementary/intermediate/junior high school levels (18.4 percent). Four of the six districts (CSDs 7, 9, 10, and 12) have 20 to 24 percent of their students enrolled as LEP. The remaining districts have significantly lower percentages of LEP students: CSD 8 has 13.6 percent and CSD 11 has 7 percent LEP enrollments. Bronx special schools have LEP enrollments of 13 percent and in Bronx high schools, close to 12 percent of the students receive such language services.

"At Risk" Students and Their Problems

The poverty and language barriers faced by many Bronx students place these pupils educationally "at risk." Students may also have to deal with a host of other factors that jeopardize their health, sense of security, and self-esteem and, consequently, their ability to learn. Among students at risk are those who:

- Lack proper nutrition and health care;
- Reside in a household headed by a single parent;
- Reside in an unsafe building or neighborhood;
- Reside in a homeless shelter facility;
- Move from house to house frequently;
- Lack appropriate supervision (latchkey child);
- Contend with alcohol and substance abuse; and
- Experience physical and/or sexual abuse.

Health and Safety Issues

Health and safety deficits can affect the child's well-being, and his/her ability and motivation to gain the most from the schooling experience. The following facts should help provide a picture of the experiences the Bronx child may encounter in trying to live and learn:

- The homicides (and legal intervention) rate for homicides in the Bronx (35.6 per 100,000 individuals) is higher than the New York City rate (25.2) and almost triple the New York State rate (12.5).
- Of the families receiving "preventive services"[6] 49 percent reported school-related problems. School-related problems were reported in over 30 percent of the cases of foster care (State Department of Social Services, 1990).[7]
- Trends for 1986 through 1990 show that children placed in foster care increased 171 percent, far above the increase for upstate (30.6 percent) and statewide (123 percent).
- In 1988-89, 90 percent of Bronx students were immunized—the same percentage as New York City, but below the statewide level (94 percent).

[5]The second part of this document reviews 21 socioeconomic variables. The second part is entitled, ***Socioeconomic Profile of the Bronx***. It depicts the major socioeconomic challenges facing the Bronx, and shows how the Bronx compares to the other 61 counties of the State.

[6]Preventive services are defined by the New York State Department of Social Services as supportive and rehabilitative services provided to children and their families to avert the need for foster care placement, or to enable children to return to their family from foster care placement.

[7]Forty-nine percent of the survey sample, and 61 percent of the cases were from New York City.

Other Conditions Affecting Academic Achievement

In cases where students confront the health and safety issues, their education suffers. Additional conditions can further complicate their lives. Outside the classroom, students can face conditions that affect their lives: alcohol and substance abuse, teenage pregnancy, teenage suicide or deadly health issues, and trouble with the law.

Alcohol and Substance Abuse: The highest rate of students who use alcohol is found among upstate White youth. However, New York City[8] has more students who have used alcohol (356,000 or 73 percent); marijuana (94,000 or 19 percent); cocaine (23,000 or 5 percent); and crack or freebase (11,000 or 2 percent) than upstate (N.Y.S. Division of Substance Abuse Services, 1990). In addition, New York City[9] represented 48 percent of clients served by the Youth Intervention/Substance Abuse Program of the N.Y.S. Division of Alcoholism and Alcohol Abuse.

Teenage Pregnancy: The New York State Department of Health reported that in 1988 Bronx women 10 to 14 years old represented 29 percent of the New York City total and 18.6 percent of the statewide total for this age category identified as pregnant.[10] For pregnant women 15 to 19 years old, Bronx women represented 25 percent of the New York City total and 13 percent of the statewide total. Live births statistics for these age groupings were reported by race:

- **White, 10 to 14 years old:** Bronx women represented 41 percent of the New York City total and 26 percent of the statewide total;
- **Non-White, 10 to 14 years old:** Bronx women represented 25 percent of the New York City total and 15 percent of the statewide total;
- **White, 15 to 19 years old:** Bronx women represented 31 percent of the New York City total and 13 percent of the statewide total; and
- **Non-White, 15 to 19 years old:** Bronx women represented 23 percent of the New York City total and 15 percent of the statewide total.

Teenage Suicide: The New York State Department of Health reports that in 1988 teenage suicides (ages 15 to 19) in the Bronx were 31 percent of New York City's total and 10 percent of the New York State total.

HIV Positive Homeless and Runaway Youth: A study conducted in New York City between September 1987 and December 1990 reported a five percent incidence of positive HIV in homeless and runaway youths through 21 years old who were tested. The older the youth are, the higher the incidence of HIV positive.

Incarceration in Youth Facilities or Jail: In 1990, Bronx youth admitted to Division for Youth (DFY) facilities represented 10.6 percent of total State admissions, and 17 percent of admissions in New York City. The New York City Department of Correctional Services reported that in 1989, 10,642 males and 493 females 16 to 18 years old were admitted to jail in New York City.[11] Of this group, 1,591 males (15 percent) and 79 females (16 percent) were later sentenced to county jail incarceration.

[8]Bronx specific data unavailable.

[9]Bronx specific information unavailable.

[10]As defined by the New York State Department of Health, pregnancy includes induced abortions, spontaneous fetal deaths, 20+ weeks' gestation and live births.

[11]Bronx specific data are unavailable.

Test Scores: Grades 3-8

One way to establish how Bronx students are doing in school is looking at test scores. Community school districts administer three separate State test programs to their students: Pupil Evaluation Program, Program Evaluation, and Preliminary Regents Competency Tests.

Pupil Evaluation Program (PEP) Tests Results: Reading and mathematics PEP tests are given in grades 3 and 6, and PEP writing tests are given in grade 5. The results of the spring 1992 testing (Table 8) show that in most districts and on most tests more students in Bronx public schools are scoring below the Statewide Reference Point (SRP)[12] than are their counterparts in the rest of New York City and statewide. Four CSDs had consistently poor performance: CSDs 7, 9, 10, and 12. While below the statewide levels, District 8 did exceed the New York City results for the PEP grade 3 mathematics and grade 5 writing tests. The highest performing Bronx district is CSD 11. The district surpassed the New York City level for all PEP tests, except grade 3 reading with a level equal to the citywide level.

Program Evaluation Tests (PET) Results: All students are given PETs in science (grade 4; Table 9) and social studies (grades 6 and 8; Table 10) to assess the quality of the school's programs. CSD 11, again, had the best Bronx scores by matching the statewide level on one of three components of the science PET (manipulative skills). Although surpassing the New York City levels on both social studies tests, CSD 11 was well below the statewide levels for these examinations. Of the other Bronx districts, CSD 8 was closest to but below the New York City levels on the social studies evaluation tests. All Bronx districts except CSD 11 received science scores at the New York City level.

Preliminary Regents Competency Tests (PRCT) Results: Administered in the New York City school system in grade 8, the PRCTs are given in reading and writing (Table 11) to low-performing students to identify remediation needs. District 11 results were better than those of New York City as a whole. Scores were close to the statewide results for reading but writing results were equal to New York City and below State results. CSD 8 results were close to the New York City levels for both reading and writing. CSD 10 results for writing equaled the New York City level. Other CSDs were below New York City levels, with CSDs 9 and 12 having the lowest Bronx performance.

Characteristics of the Top Performing Bronx CSDs

One Bronx district's performance was far above the other districts. Students in CSD 11 (North Bronx) had the highest educational outcomes for Bronx public schools. The poverty levels and LEP enrollments in District 11 are far below the other Bronx CSDs. The district had 31.0 percent of the enrollment from families receiving public assistance, and LEP enrollments of seven percent. Other factors related to schooling in CSD 11 include:

- The median teacher salary is higher than for the other Bronx CSDs; is the same as the New York City teacher median salary, and close to the statewide teacher median salary (Table 12).
- The pupil to teacher ratio is 17:1, equal to the highest in all Bronx CSDs.
- The median years of experience for teachers in CSD 11 (14 years) were the highest level found in Bronx CSDs, but was below the levels for Bronx high schools (15 years), and statewide (16 years).
- The education level[13] of CSD 11 teachers is the highest of all Bronx CSDs and above the statewide and New York City levels, but is below the levels for Bronx high schools.

Although behind CSD 11 performance, CSD 8 students (Clasons Point, Throggs Neck) did better than other Bronx districts; CSD 8 is still behind the New York City and State levels. It enrolls 14.4 percent of grades K-8 students in the Bronx. District 8 had an LEP enrollment of 13.6 percent, far lower than the 20 to 24 percent LEP enrollment in the remaining Bronx CSDs. The poverty level in CSD 8 is almost twice the level in CSD 11. Additionally, the district is ranked the third poorest CSD in the Bronx (although CSDs 8, 10, and 12 are closely clustered with approximately 55 to 58 percent of the students from families

[12]Pupils scoring at or above the SRP are considered to be making normal progress in developing the basic skills measured by the PEP test: pupils scoring below the SRP must be provided with remedial instruction in their problem areas.

[13]Education level is measured the percent of teachers with a master's degree plus 30 hours or a doctorate.

receiving public assistance). Other factors related to the schooling in CSD 8 include:

- The median teacher salary is the same as in CSD 9, and below the Bronx, New York City, and statewide median salaries (Table 12).
- The median years of experience for teachers in CSD 8 (12 years) are one year above the lowest levels found in the Bronx CSDs and below the levels for Bronx high schools, New York City, and statewide.
- The education level of CSD 8 teachers is the third highest of all Bronx CSDs and above the statewide level, but is below the levels for the Bronx high schools and New York City.

Characteristics of Bronx Low-Performing Community School Districts

Four Bronx districts (CSD 7-Mott Haven; CSD 9-Morrisania; CSD 10-Fordham, Riverdale; and CSD 12-Crotona) have been below the New York City and statewide levels of student performance on the PEP, PET, and PRCT (Tables 8-11). These districts share the following characteristics:

- The poverty levels for these four CSDs range from 55 percent to 75 percent of the enrollment from families receiving public assistance.
- The LEP enrollments for these CSDs are from 20 to 24 percent and above the New York City level of 14 percent.
- The teacher median salary levels in these districts were lower than the New York City and statewide median levels.
- The median years of experience for teachers in CSDs 7 and 12 (11 years) are equal to the lowest for the Bronx CSDs; the CSD 10 teacher experience level (13 years) is one year below the highest levels found among Bronx CSDs; the teacher education level for CSD 10 is above the level for CSD 8, and the second highest level for Bronx CSDs. These Bronx CSDs have teacher educational levels above the statewide level but below those for Bronx high schools and New York City.

The 1984 Regents Action Plan initiated the use of the Comprehensive Assessment Report (CAR) for each school. Schools with problems were identified and required to develop Comprehensive School Improvement Plans (CSIP). These schools were the bottom 10 percent in school performance, and almost all such schools were located in New York City. Schools in need of improvement were designated CSIP schools. In 1990-91, over 60 percent of Bronx schools were identified as CSIP schools (Table 14).

Computer, audiovisual, and library resources available to Bronx schools as compared to schools in New York City and statewide are detailed in Tables 15 through 17. Bronx schools had fewer available magazines than New York City or statewide levels. Library book levels were above the City level but below the statewide level (Table 17). Bronx schools had higher ratios of students to computers than New York City and statewide levels (Table 16). The schools had less audiovisual equipment (Table 15).

Characteristics of Bronx SURR Schools

The State schools facing the greatest educational challenges are designated Schools Under Registration Review (SURR). In 1990-91, there were 62 SURR schools statewide with 84 percent of the schools located in New York City. More than one of every three SURR schools is found in the Bronx: CSD 7 (three), CSD 8 (one), CSD 9 (nine), CSD 10 (two), CSD 11 (none), CSD 12 (five) and Bronx high schools (two). The State Education Department provides technical assistance to all SURR schools. Bronx SURR schools represent 10 percent of their public elementary schools, 17 percent of their intermediate/junior high schools, and 8 percent of their high schools. Detailed information about each SURR school is found in the ***Profiles of SURR Schools 1989-90, 1990-91.*** The following observations are made about the 20 SURR schools in Bronx CSDs:

- Nineteen schools had a minority composition of 99 to 100 percent; one school was 97.3 percent minorities. Hispanics are the majority in 90 percent of these schools.
- These schools serve disadvantaged children with 30 percent of the schools serving students in the 81 to 100 percent poverty index[14] level; 30 percent serving students from the 61 to 80 percent level, and 35 percent of schools serving students from the 41 to 60 percent poverty level. One school had a much lower poverty index (11-20 percent).
- Seventeen of the 20 schools have teacher turnover rates higher than the New York City level with 4 schools between 30 and 37 percent turnover, and 8 schools between 20 and 29 percent teacher turnovers.
- With the exception of two SURR schools, teachers are generally less educated than teachers in other schools from their own districts, New York City, outside New York City, and statewide.
- Half of the SURR schools have median teacher salaries that are less than the median salary for their own districts; 85 percent of these schools had median salaries less than the median for New York City teacher salaries.
- Sixty percent of these schools have fewer teachers with permanent certifications than other schools in their CSDs, and 75 percent of these schools have fewer permanently certified teachers than the New York City level.

[14]The poverty index uses the percentages of students receiving free or reduced-price school lunches.

- Sixty percent of these schools have greater percentages of teachers without permanent or provisional certification than other schools in their own district, and 75 percent have greater percentages than the New York City level.
- SURR schools had lower teacher/student ratios than other schools in their CSD, New York City, outside New York City, and New York State.
- Higher LEP percentages are found in 11 schools with 1 school having LEP enrollment of 49 percent, 5 schools with percentages 30 to 37 percent, and 5 schools with LEP enrollments at the 20 to 29 percent level.
- While several schools have appropriate library and computer support materials, most SURR schools do not have these resources with levels far below those found in schools outside New York City.

Organization of New York City High Schools

The Central Board's Division of High Schools operates a system of high schools in New York City boroughs. In 1990-91, the system of 122 schools comprised the following types of high schools: specialized (4); educational option/magnet (14); vocational technical (20); zoned (64); alternative (16); and night (4). The distribution of these schools throughout the five boroughs is shown in Table 18.

Profile of Bronx High Schools

The Bronx has one specialized high school — the Bronx High School of Science with 601 students in 1990-91. Admission is based on a competitive examination (Section 2590-g, Education Law). Bronx students may attend 4 vocational technical high schools or 13 zoned (or neighborhood) high schools. Students experiencing difficulties in regular high schools have three alternative high schools and one night high school program available in the Bronx.

Bronx public high schools enrolled 48,225 students in 1991-92 with the following racial/ethnic composition: Hispanic (50 percent), Black (36 percent), White (8 percent), and Other Minorities (6 percent). The high schools have an 11.7 percent LEP enrollment (Table 7) and 61.5 percent of the students are from families on public assistance (Table 6). Bronx high school teachers are predominantly White (70 percent) with Black (16 percent) and Hispanic (12 percent) teachers less represented than in lower grade levels in the Bronx CSDs (Table 13).

High School Performance

The condition of education in the elementary/intermediate/junior high schools in Bronx CSDs affects the preparation of students for high school. Over half of all the Bronx students entering the zoned high schools are over age, and below grade level in reading (68 percent) and mathematics (73 percent). Only the Manhattan zoned high schools had higher percentages on these indicators (Table 19).

At the high school level, the performance of Bronx students can be examined by looking at several indicators including the Regents Competency Tests, Regents Diploma rates, dropout rates, and college-going rates as they compare to the New York City results and the statewide outcomes.

Regents Competency Tests/Local Diplomas: Students earning local diplomas are required to take Regents Competency Tests (RCTs) in reading, writing, mathematics, science, and social studies. The passing rates for Bronx students for the 1992 writing and reading RCTs surpass the New York City passing rate, but were below the State level. Bronx RCT passing rates in other subjects were lower than the level for New York City and the State (Table 20). The majority of Bronx graduates receive the local diploma. In 1991-92, 81 percent of Bronx high school graduates received local diplomas.

Regents Examinations/Diplomas: Administered in grades 9-12, this assessment program tests students in college preparatory courses in English, mathematics, science, social studies, and foreign languages. Successful completion of these examinations and other requirements leads to a Regents Diploma upon high school graduation. In 1991-92, 19 percent of Bronx high school graduates received Regents Diplomas compared to 19.7 percent of New York City. Thirty-seven percent of public school graduates statewide received Regents Diplomas in 1992.

Dropout Rates: The dropout rate[15] for the Class of 1989 (21.9 percent for Bronx high schools) was higher than those of the other New York boroughs (Table 21). The greatest losses were from zoned high schools which enrolled the largest number of students. The specialized high school, Bronx High School of Science, had the highest graduation rate[16] (79.5 percent), followed by vocational/technical high schools (41 percent) (Table 22).

College-Going Rate: Bronx public school graduates in 1992 represented 14 percent of New York City public graduates and under four percent of the statewide public graduates. The college-going rate for those Bronx students who graduate is 82 percent, compared to 84.5 percent for New York City and 80.1 for statewide public school graduates (Table 23). Higher percentages of Bronx high school graduates go on to four-year colleges

[15]The annual number of dropouts divided by the grades 9-12 enrollment including the portion of ungraded secondary enrollment that can be attributed to grades 9-12, expressed as a percentage. A dropout is defined as any pupil who left school prior to graduation for any reason except death and did not enter another school or high school equivalency preparation program.

[16]Number of high school graduates divided by the grade 9 enrollment four years earlier.

than students statewide, although the New York City level surpasses the Bronx level. Higher percentages of Bronx graduates attend postsecondary institutions that are not two- or four-year colleges than other graduates in New York City or statewide.

Characteristics of Low-Performing Bronx High Schools

Two Bronx high schools were designed as SURR schools. ***(Profiles of SURR schools 1989-90, 1990-91)***. Observations about the conditions found in these schools show that:

- Both high schools have very high poverty index levels; one school has a level of 81-90 percent poor while the other school is at the 91-100 poverty level.
- Teacher turnover, while lower than in the elementary/intermediate/junior high level SURR schools, is higher than New York City, outside New York City, and statewide levels.
- While median teacher salaries at these schools are lower than other schools in the Bronx high school district, the salaries are equal to the New York City median salary and higher than median salaries outside New York City and statewide.
- Teachers in these two schools have less education than the Bronx high school teachers in their district but more education than New York City, outside New York City, and statewide levels.
- Both schools have fewer permanently certified teachers and greater percentages of teachers without permanent or provisional certification than other schools in the district, outside New York City, and statewide. One school had the same percentage of permanently certified teachers as New York City level in one high school, but not the other.
- Both schools have higher student-teacher ratios than New York City, outside New York City, and statewide levels. A high school had a higher student-teacher ratio than the Bronx high school district, while the other high school did not.
- Both high schools have LEP rates higher than the New York City level, with one high school having over 29 percent of its students enrolled in LEP.
- Both schools have fewer computer and books per student than schools outside New York City and statewide. The high school with the highest LEP enrollment has fewer computers per student than the Bronx high school and New York City levels, but has library resources equal to the Bronx high school and New York City levels. The other SURR high school has computer resources equal to the Bronx high school district and New York City levels, but library resources below the Bronx high school district and New York City levels.

CONCLUSION

Schools and teachers in the Bronx have a challenging job as they educate the students in their public schools. Students are poorer and overwhelmingly from minority families. Many require special language services. Students themselves are challenged by the environment and experiences they encounter outside the classroom which often hinders their ability and motivation in the classroom.

A review of educational indicators shows that with few exceptions, Bronx students are below the New York City and statewide levels. Over 60 percent of the Bronx schools (122) were identified as needing school improvement assistance. The Bronx has almost one-third of the lowest performing public schools statewide ("SURR") and more than the other boroughs. The review of conditions in these schools shows that generally these low performing schools have very poor, almost exclusively minority enrollment, and high levels of LEP students. These schools have higher levels of teachers with less education and, in many schools, with lower salaries. Fewer teachers in these schools are permanently certified and are more likely to lack either permanent or provisional certification.

The difficulties facing the Bronx student whose life is complicated by the social ills that abound in the neighborhoods take its toll. Dropout rates are higher than other boroughs and the State, yet 72 percent of those students who do graduate go on to post-secondary education. Half of the graduates attend four-year colleges. Those students who do succeed often overcome many life challenges not experienced by many of the New York State students. Reviewing and comparing the characteristics of better performing schools in the Bronx and those with the poorest performance begin a process to determine steps to be taken to improve these conditions — both in the schools and in the neighborhoods of the Bronx.

TABLE 1
PUBLIC SCHOOL COUNTS — NEW YORK CITY

1991-1992

Location	Elementary Schools	Intermediate Schools	Junior High Schools	Total Schools
Bronx 7	16	5	1	22
Bronx 8	19	6	2	27
Bronx 9	26	8	0	34
Bronx 10	28	2	5	35
Bronx 11	23	7	0	30
Bronx 12	17	5	0	22
Total Bronx	129	33	8	204*
Total New York City	637	94	81	1,012**

* Bronx Total includes 25 High Schools and 9 Ungraded

**New York City Total Includes: 1 Junior Senior High School, 136 Senior High Schools, and 59 Ungraded schools

TABLE 2
PUBLIC SCHOOL ENROLLMENT BY BRONX SCHOOL DISTRICT, NEW YORK CITY, AND NEW YORK STATE

1991-1992

District	Total Enrollment
7	14,590
8	20,506
9	29,460
10	36,776
11	23,703
12	17,462
Bronx Special Schools	2,848
Bronx High Schools	46,225
Total Bronx	193,570
Total New York City	950,452
Total New York State	2,593,015

TABLE 3

TOTAL ENROLLMENT AND PERCENT CHANGE IN THE BRONX COMMUNITY SCHOOL DISTRICTS

1971 AND 1991

Community School District	Total Enrollment 1971	Total Enrollment 1991	Percent Change
7	30,041	14,590	-51.43%
8	33,805	20,506	-39.34
9	34,970	29,460	-15.76
10	27,693	36,776	32.80
11	26,648	23,703	-11.05
12	35,929	17,462	-51.40

TABLE 4

PERCENT OF ENROLLMENT IN THE BRONX COMMUNITY SCHOOL DISTRICTS BY RACIAL/ETHNIC GROUP

1971 AND 1991

District	1971				1991			
	Asian/ American Indian	Black	Hispanic	White	Asian/ American Indian	Black	Hispanic	White
7	0.1	32.2	65.4	2.3	0.3	32.5	67.0	0.2
8	0.3	32.1	46.0	21.6	1.6	30.9	56.8	10.7
9	0.6	45.2	46.8	7.4	1.6	41.3	56.9	0.3
10	2.4	22.5	29.5	45.6	5.5	22.3	63.3	8.9
11	0.7	38.0	13.5	47.8	4.5	51.1	30.6	13.8
12	0.2	38.3	58.5	2.9	1.7	31.9	65.5	0.9

TABLE 5

PUBLIC SCHOOL RACIAL/ETHNIC STUDENT ENROLLMENT
BY BRONX SCHOOL DISTRICT, NEW YORK CITY, AND NEW YORK STATE

1991-1992

District	Ethnicity					Total Enrollment
	American Indian	Black	Asian	Hispanic	White	
7	4	4,735	40	9,775	36	14,590
8	11	6,334	320	11,654	2,187	20,506
9	40	12,159	422	16,765	74	29,460
10	122	8,215	1,916	23,267	3,256	36,776
11	69	12,116	1,009	7,244	3,265	23,703
12	9	5,576	296	11,432	149	17,462
Bronx Special Schools	2	1,288	38	1,340	180	2,848
Bronx High Schools	134	17,520	2,753	23,981	3,837	48,225
Total Bronx	391	67,943	6,794	105,458	12,984	193,570
Total New York City	2,489	357,492	79,016	334,863	176,592	950,452
Total New York State	8,431	516,426	114,617	408,284	1,545,257	2,593,015

TABLE 6

PUBLIC SCHOOL ENROLLMENT BY WELFARE STATUS BY BRONX SCHOOL DISTRICT, NEW YORK CITY, AND NEW YORK STATE

1991-1992

District	Total Enrollment	Estimated Number on Welfare	Estimated Percent on Welfare
7	14,590	10,900	74.7%
8	20,506	11,820	57.6
9	29,460	20,068	68.1
10	36,776	20,829	56.6
11	23,703	7,354	31.0
12	17,462	9,590	54.9
Bronx Special Schools	2,848	NA	NA
Bronx High Schools	48,225	29,662	61.5
Total Bronx	193,570	110,223	56.9
Total New York City	950,452	409,427	43.1
Total New York State	2,593,015	769,254	29.7

TABLE 7

PUBLIC SCHOOL LIMITED ENGLISH PROFICIENCY ENROLLMENT BY BRONX SCHOOL DISTRICT, NEW YORK CITY, AND NEW YORK STATE

1991-1992

District	Total Enrollment	Limited English Proficiency Enrollment
7	14,590	2,913
8	20,506	2,791
9	29,460	6,360
10	36,776	8,754
11	23,703	1,676
12	17,462	3,743
Bronx Special Schools	2,848	374
Bronx High Schools	48,225	5,636
Total Bronx	193,570	32,247
Total New York City	950,452	134,553
Total New York State	2,593,015	165,484

TABLE 8

PERCENT OF STUDENTS SCORING ABOVE THE STATE REFERENCE POINT ON PUPIL EVALUATION PROGRAM TESTS BY BRONX DISTRICT

SPRING 1992

District Name	Pupil Evaluation Program Percent Scoring Above State Reference Point				
	Grade 3 Reading	Grade 3 Math	Grade 5 Writing	Grade 6 Reading	Grade 6 Math
7	45%	70%	78%	50%	69%
8	53	82	86	64	78
9	46	70	74	51	63
10	45	70	77	61	72
11	60	86	88	76	88
12	41	65	69	49	67
New York City	60	81	84	69	80
Statewide	79	92	92	84	91

TABLE 9

MEAN SCORE PERCENTILE RANK OF PUBLIC SCHOOL STUDENTS TAKING GRADE 4 SCIENCE PROGRAM EVALUATION TEST BY BRONX DISTRICT

SPRING 1992

District Name	Mean Score Percentile Rank by Category		
	Content Skills	Skills Section	Manipulative Skills
7	1	1	1
8	1	1	1
9	1	1	1
10	1	1	1
11	1	1	2
12	1	1	1
New York City	1	1	1
Statewide	2	2	2

TABLE 10

MEAN SCORE PERCENTILE RANK OF STUDENTS TAKING GRADE 6 AND GRADE 8 SOCIAL STUDIES TESTS BY BRONX DISTRICT

SPRING 1992

District Name	Mean Score Percentile Rank on Social Studies Test	
	Grade 6	Grade 8
7	5	5
8	12	7
9	3	3
10	11	5
11	18	14
12	5	4
New York City	14	10
Statewide	38	32

TABLE 11

PERCENT OF PUBLIC SCHOOL STUDENTS SCORING ABOVE THE STATE REFERENCE POINT ON THE GRADE 8 READING AND WRITING PRELIMINARY COMPETENCY TESTS BY BRONX DISTRICT, NEW YORK CITY, AND STATEWIDE

SPRING 1992

District Name	Preliminary Competency Test Percent Above State Reference Point	
	Reading	Writing
7	75	81
8	82	84
9	69	73
10	74	86
11	90	86
12	67	73
New York City	83	86
Statewide	91	92

TABLE 12

PUBLIC SCHOOL CLASSROOM TEACHERS' MEDIAN SALARIES BY BRONX DISTRICT, NEW YORK CITY, AND NEW YORK STATE

1991-1992

District	Total Teachers	Median Salary
7	1,058	$38,953
8	1,259	$39,800
9	1,787	$39,800
10	2,251	$41,509
11	1,404	$43,217
12	1,051	$39,230
Bronx Special Schools	608	$34,280
Bronx High Schools	2,691	$45,588
Total Bronx	12,109	$41,509
Total New York City	60,709	$43,217
Total New York State	178,938	$43,335

TABLE 13

PUBLIC SCHOOL CLASSROOM TEACHERS' RACIAL/ETHNIC DISTRIBUTION BY BRONX DISTRICT, NEW YORK CITY, AND NEW YORK STATE

1991-1992

District	Ethnicity					Total Teachers
	American Indian	Black	Asian	Hispanic	White	
7	2	259	9	342	446	1,058
8	1	257	17	240	744	1,259
9	1	698	17	415	656	1,787
10	1	332	22	464	1,432	2,251
11	1	252	5	101	1,045	1,404
12	2	301	12	331	405	1,051
Bronx Special Schools	1	130	19	68	390	608
Bronx High Schools	2	436	50	320	1,883	2,691
Total Bronx	11	2,665	151	2,281	7,001	12,109
Total New York City	57	11,809	1,174	6,527	41,142	60,709
Total New York State	160	15,023	1,420	7,556	154,779	178,938

TABLE 14

NUMBER OF COMPREHENSIVE ASSESSMENT SCHOOLS BY LOCATION, NEW YORK STATE

1990-1991

Location	Public Schools	CAR Schools	Percent of Schools
Bronx	202	122	60.4%
New York City	1,005	393	39.1%
Rest of State	2,969	18	0.6%
TOTAL NEW YORK STATE	3,974	411	10.3%

TABLE 15

AMOUNT OF AUDIOVISUAL EQUIPMENT FOR USE BY BRONX, NEW YORK CITY, AND NEW YORK STATE PUBLIC SCHOOLS

1991-1992

Description of Data	Bronx Total	New York City Total	New York State Total
Number of Schools	204	1,012	3,972
Total School Enrollment	193,570	950,452	2,593,015
Average Enrollment per School	949	939	652
Total Recorders/Players	734	4,651	26,862
Students per Recorder/Player	264	204	97
Total Televisions	1,080	6,743	43,196
Students per Television	179	141	60
Total A/V Equipment	91,082	428,083	5,585,409
Students per A/V Equipment	2.1	2.2	0.5

TABLE 16

AMOUNT OF COMPUTER EQUIPMENT FOR USE BY BRONX, NEW YORK CITY, AND NEW YORK STATE PUBLIC SCHOOLS

1991-1992

Description of Data	Bronx Total	New York City Total	New York State Total
Number of Schools	204	1,012	3,972
Total School Enrollment	193,570	950,452	2,593,015
Average Enrollment per School	949	939	652
Total Microcomputers	9,707	51,339	195,189
Students per Microcomputers	20	19	13

TABLE 17

AMOUNT OF LIBRARY MATERIAL FOR USE BY BRONX, NEW YORK CITY, AND NEW YORK STATE PUBLIC SCHOOLS

1991-1992

Data	Bronx	New York City	New York State
Number of Schools	204	1,012	3,972
Total School Enrollment	193,570	950,452	2,593,015
Average Enrollment per School	949	939	652
Total Library Books	2,037,608	9,864,872	43 million
Books per student	11	10	17
Total Magazines	3,567	20,744	154,034
Students per Magazine	54.3	45.8	16.8

TABLE 18

NUMBER OF PUBLIC HIGH SCHOOLS IN NEW YORK CITY BY BOROUGH AND TYPE

1991

High School Type	Manhattan	Bronx	Brooklyn	Queens	Staten Island	Total
Specialized	2	1	1	0	0	4
Educational Option/Magnet	6	0	5	2	1	14
Vocational Technical	6	4	6	3	1	20
Zoned	6	13	20	20	5	64
Alternative	6	3	4	2	1	16
Night	1	1	1	1	0	4
TOTALS	27	22	37	28	8	122

Source: Temporary State Commission on New York City School Governance, 1991, Table 12-1, p. 218.

TABLE 19

DESCRIPTIVE STATISTICS FOR NINTH GRADE STUDENTS ENTERING ZONED HIGH SCHOOLS BY BOROUGH

SEPTEMBER 1989

Borough	Number of Schools	Number of Students	Percent Overage	Percent Scoring Below Grade Level	
				Reading	Math
Manhattan	6	2,883	56.3%	71.0	78.1%
Bronx	13	5,485	53.7	68.0	73.2
Brooklyn	21	9,846	39.6	59.4	65.8
Queens	19	7,541	34.7	54.3	59.1
Staten Island	5	2,520	16.8	38.8	44.0
TOTALS	64	28,275	40.7%	58.8%	64.6%

Source: Temporary State Commission on New York City School Governance, 1991, Table 12-4, p. 227.

TABLE 20

PUBLIC SCHOOL STUDENTS PASSING RATE, REGENTS COMPETENCY TESTS

JUNE 1992

Competency Test	Bronx	New York City	New York State
Mathematics	54.1%	57.2%	68.6%
Science	58.9	63.0	74.9
Reading	65.7	62.3	70.5
Writing	66.4	62.2	66.8
Global Studies	46.3	50.8	64.8
U.S. History & Government	56.4	59.5	73.0

TABLE 21

DROPOUT RATES FOR NEW YORK CITY HIGH SCHOOLS BY BOROUGH FOR CLASS OF 1989

Type of School	Bronx	Brooklyn	Manhattan	Queens	Staten Island
Specialized	.02%	2.9%	1.3%	*	*
Educational Option/Magnet	*	4.9	8.6	5.3	0%
Vocational Technical	19.3	14.4	17.2	11.9	7.2
Zoned	23.7	18.7	29.3	13.4	11.5
Alternative	17.0	36.8	7.0	15.4	22.0
TOTALS	21.9%	16.6%	20.2%	13.0%	11.5%

Source: Temporary State Commission on New York City School Governance, 1991, Tables 12-7 through 12-11, pp. 231-235.

* No schools of this type

TABLE 22

OUTCOMES FOR BRONX HIGH SCHOOLS CLASS OF 1989 BY TYPE OF SCHOOL

High School Type	Number of Schools	Number of Students	Graduation Rate	Percentage Still Enrolled	Dropout Rate	Percentage Discharged
Specialized	1	601	79.5%	12.8%	0.2%	7.5%
Educational Option/Magnet	0	0	0	0	0	0
Vocational Technical	4	1,419	40.8	24.3	19.3	15.6
Zoned	13	10,627	30.4	27.8	23.7	18.2
Alternative	3	336	20.8	51.2	17.0	11.0
TOTALS	21	12,983	33.5%	27.3%	21.9%	17.2%

Source: Temporary State Commission on New York School Governance, 1991, Table 12-8, p. 232.

TABLE 23

PERCENT OF PUBLIC SCHOOL GRADUATES GOING ON TO POSTSECONDARY SCHOOLS BY BRONX SCHOOL DISTRICT

JUNE 1991

Category	Total Enrollment	Number of Graduates	Percent Going on to 4-Year Colleges	Percent Going on to 2-Year Colleges	Percent Going on to Other Postsecondary
Bronx High Schools	48,225	4,626	57.2%	20.1%	4.7%
New York City	950,452	32,200	57.4%	23.9%	3.2%
New York State	2,593,015	133,562	46.7%	30.9%	2.5%

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HIGHLIGHTS

Between 1989 and 1990, the Bronx had:

- A population of 1,203,789 in a total land area of 44 square miles, with 288,609 families and 424,112 households.
- The highest rates for premature births among New York State counties, newborns testing positive to HIV, infant mortality, reported adolescent pregnancies; and the highest percentages of children living in poverty, children living with a single mother, and persons with a work disability.
- The second highest rates for dropouts, tuberculosis, drug-related hospital discharges, and deaths resulting from AIDS.
- The lowest median family income and percentage of high school graduates, and second lowest rate of live births.
- A child abuse and maltreatment rate exceeding that of 55 New York State counties; a higher unemployment rate than 48 counties; a higher crime rate than 59 counties; and a rate of deaths caused by diseases of the heart exceeding that of 51 counties.

INTRODUCTION

During the last 50 years, the Nation and the world have experienced major economic, political, military, and demographic changes. Nationally, these changes have included: (1) the marked decline of manufacturing; (2) the accelerated transformation to a service economy and information society; (3) the realignment of regional economies; (4) an increasingly diverse population; (5) the movement of populations from the cities to suburban areas; and (6) the feminization of poverty. And, internationally, these changes have included: (1) the increasing world economic interdependence and competition; (2) internationalization of investment capital; (3) decreasing U.S. competitive advantage in selected world markets; (4) new migration patterns; (5) the recent emergence of the European Economic Community as a major world market; and (6) the disintegration of the Soviet bloc.

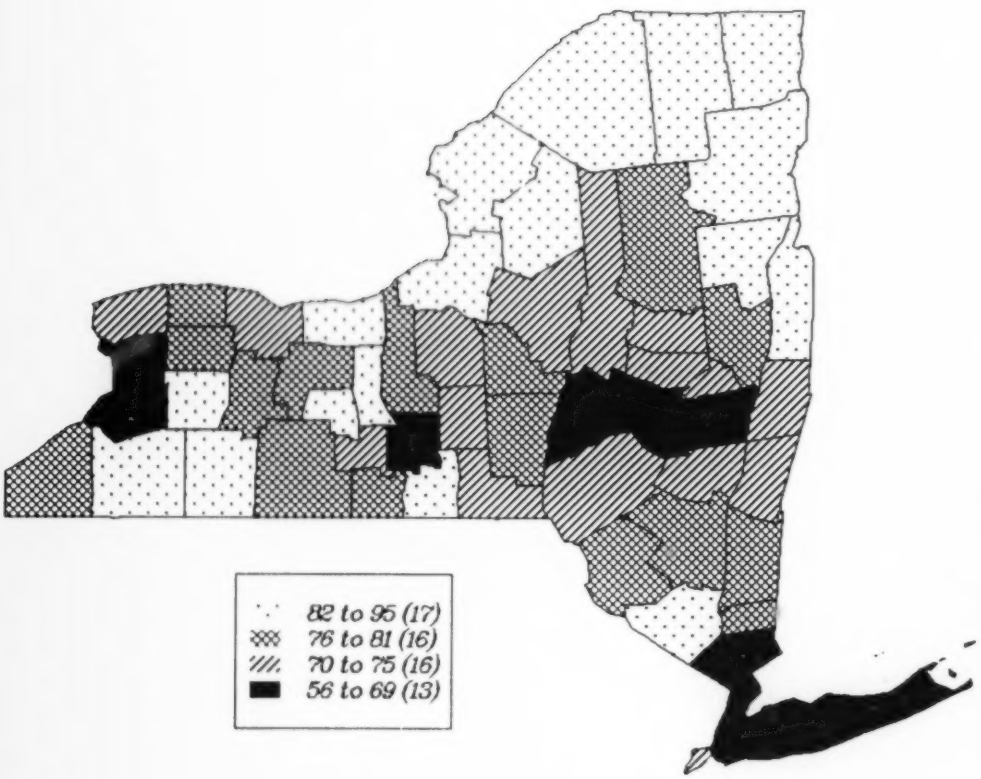
New York State has been affected by, and has influenced, national and international events. Increasingly, transformations occurring worldwide have a deeper impact in the lives of all New Yorkers. However, national and world changes do not have the same impact on the social and economic foundations of all communities and institutions. A particular national or worldwide transformation could have a positive, negative, or no effect on different communities and institutions.

The Bronx has experienced an erosion of the socioeconomic foundations that allowed it to maintain a comparatively higher standard of living in the past. A series of specific structural and demographic factors have fueled that erosion, and have had a disproportionately adverse impact on many Bronx residents and institutions. Such factors include: (1) the decline of the manufacturing sector in New York State, and the inability of the New York City and regional economy to absorb displaced manufacturing workers from the Bronx in jobs with comparable wages; (2) the accelerated transformation of the economy to a lower-wage service economy; (3) a significant increase in the numbers of the "working poor"; (4) a large and diverse immigration during a period of decreasing job opportunities or marginal job growth; (5) lack of needed investment capital; (6) a high dependence ratio resulting from having a very large segment of its population aged under 18; and (7) public policies that have proven unsuccessful in helping a large number of Bronx residents face the challenges of these socioeconomic changes.

This document provides data and information about the major challenges facing the Bronx as a result of those structural and demographic changes. The document reviews 21 socioeconomic variables, and compares the Bronx to the other 61 counties of the State. It shows that, on the aggregate, the Bronx is the county facing the most adverse conditions in the State.

FIGURE 1

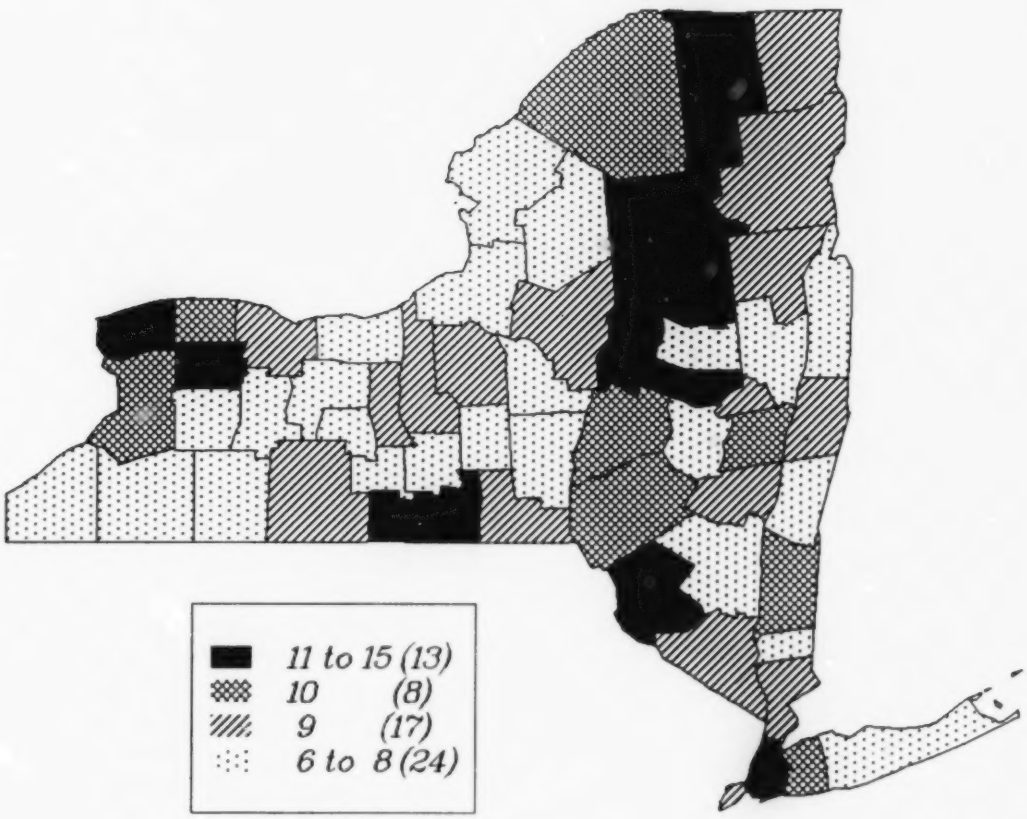
LIVE BIRTHS AS A PERCENTAGE OF REPORTED PREGNANCIES,
BY COUNTY, NEW YORK STATE, 1989



Live births were 65 percent of reported pregnancies in New York State in 1989, compared to 59 percent in New York City, and 71 percent in the rest of the State. The Bronx had the second lowest percentage of live births with 57.

FIGURE 2

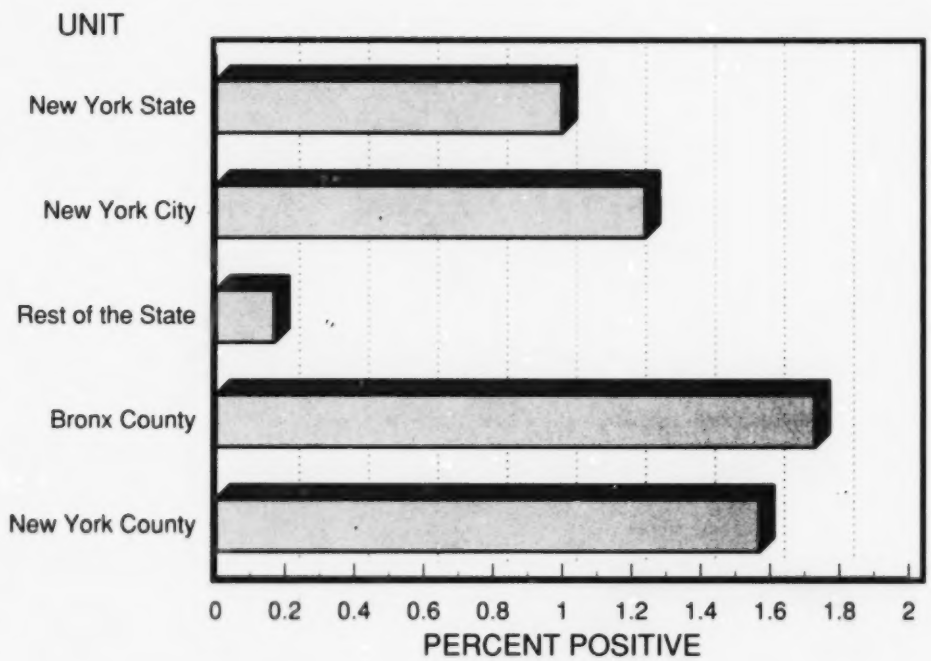
RATE OF PREMATURE BIRTHS (GESTATION <37 WEEKS), BY COUNTY, NEW YORK STATE, 1989



New York State had a premature birth rate of 11 per 100 live births in 1989. New York City exceeded the statewide rate with 13.4, and the rest of the State had a lower rate with 9. The Bronx had the highest premature birth rate among all State counties with 14.9.

FIGURE 3

PERCENT OF NEWBORNS WITH POSITIVE HIV SEROPREVALENCE, BY COUNTY, NEW YORK STATE, NOVEMBER 30, 1987, TO DECEMBER 31, 1990

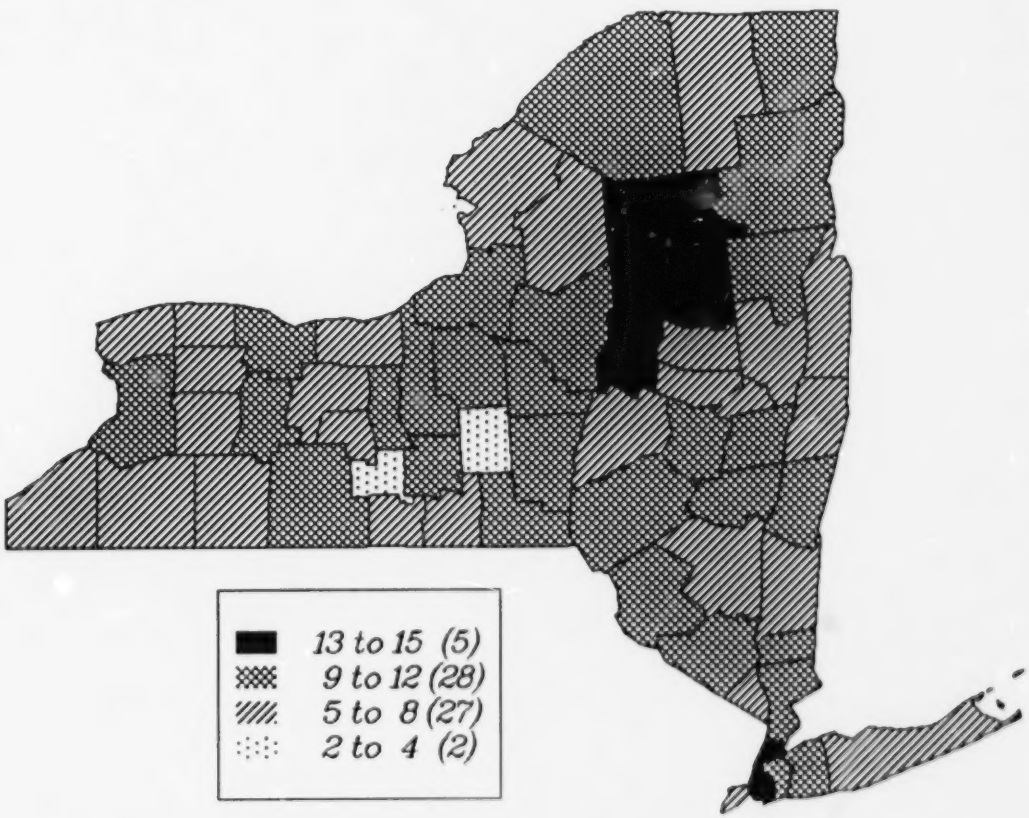


* The presence of HIV antibodies in the blood of a newborn reflects the infection status of the mother, not the child.

One percent of all New York State newborns tested positive to HIV seroprevalence during the above mentioned period. New York City had 1.24 percent of the newborns testing positive and the rest of the State had 0.17 percent. Among all the counties statewide, the Bronx had the highest percent of newborns testing positive to HIV with 1.73 percent.

FIGURE 4

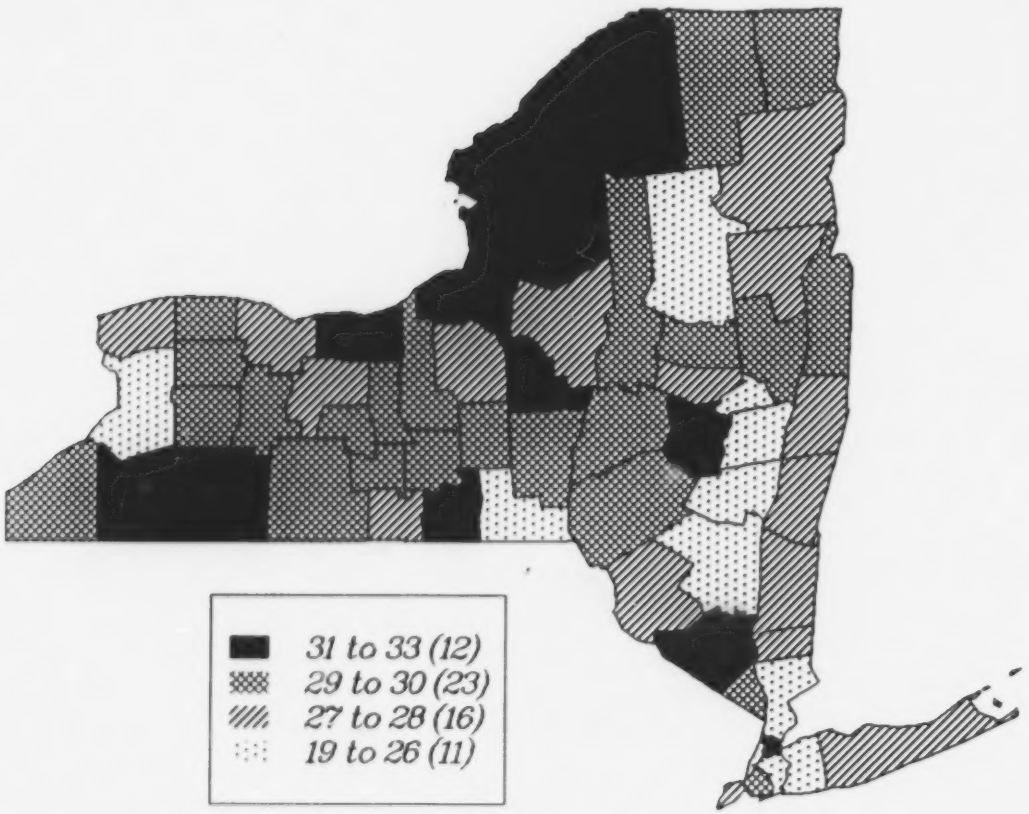
INFANT MORTALITY RATE (UNDER ONE YEAR OF AGE)
BY COUNTY, NEW YORK STATE, 1987-1989



The 1987-1989 New York State average infant mortality rate (under one year of age) per 1,000 of the average number of live births was 10.7. New York City had an average rate of 13.0 and the rest of the State had 8.7. Bronx county had a rate of 14.6 — the highest among the State counties.

FIGURE 5

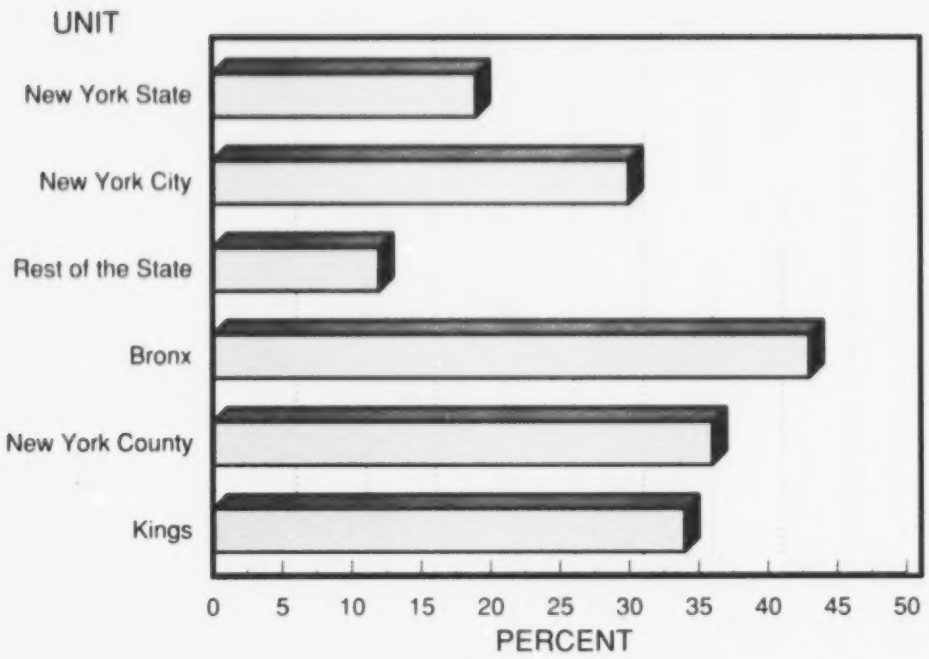
CHILDREN (0-19 YEARS) AS A PERCENTAGE OF THE TOTAL POPULATION, BY COUNTY, NEW YORK STATE, 1990



Children aged 0-19 represented 27 percent of the State's 1990 population, 26 percent of New York City's total population, and 27 percent of the rest of the State. In the Bronx, children were 31 percent of the total population. The Bronx had the fifth largest percent of 0-19 population among all the State counties.

FIGURE 6

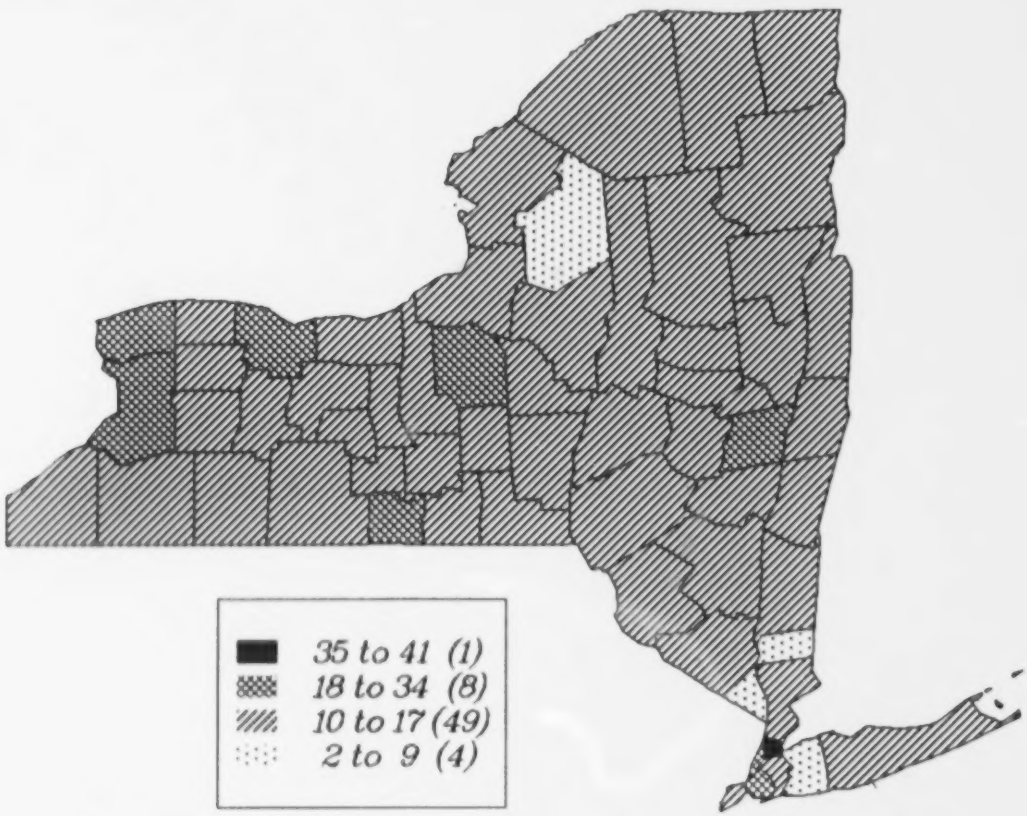
PERCENT OF CHILDREN (0-17 YEARS) LIVING IN POVERTY,
BY COUNTY, NEW YORK STATE, 1989



Of New York State's children aged 0-17 in 1989, 19 percent were living in poverty. New York City had 30 percent of its children living in poverty, and the rest of the State had 12 percent. The highest percentage of children living in poverty among all the State counties — 43 percent — was found in the Bronx.

FIGURE 7

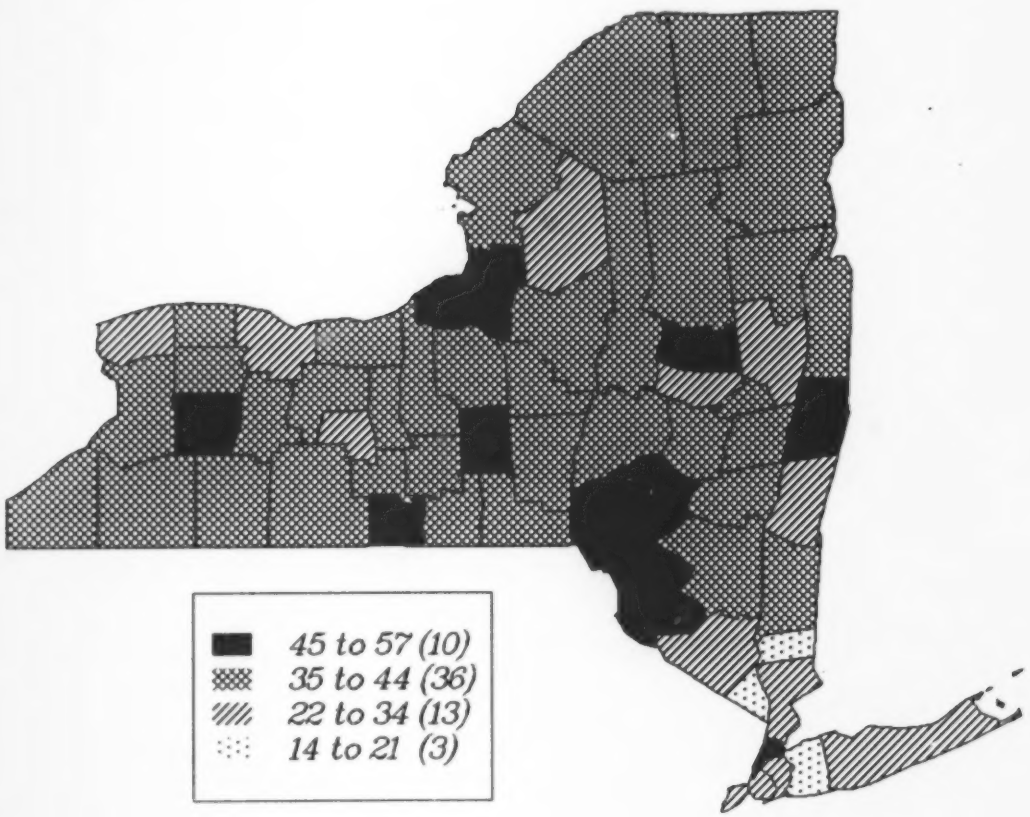
PERCENT OF CHILDREN (0-17 YEARS) LIVING WITH A SINGLE MOTHER, BY COUNTY, NEW YORK STATE, 1990



Twenty percent of New York State's children aged 0-17 were living with a single mother in 1990, compared to 29 percent in New York City, and 14 percent in the rest of the State. With 41 percent, the Bronx had the highest county percentage of children living with a single mother.

FIGURE 8

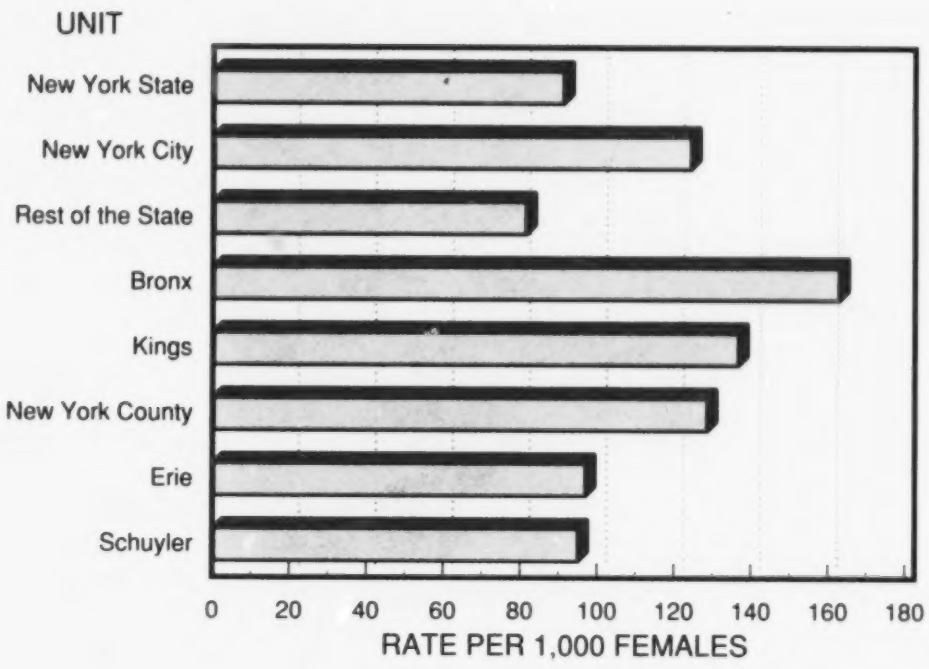
RATE OF SUSPECTED CHILD ABUSE AND MALTREATMENT PER 1,000 CHILDREN (0-17 YEARS), BY COUNTY, NEW YORK STATE, 1989



New York State had a 33.8 rate of suspected child abuse and maltreatment per 1,000 children (aged 0-17 years) in 1989. New York City had a rate of 36.5 and the rest of the State 32.1. The Bronx ranked seventh among all the State counties with a rate of 46.2.

FIGURE 9

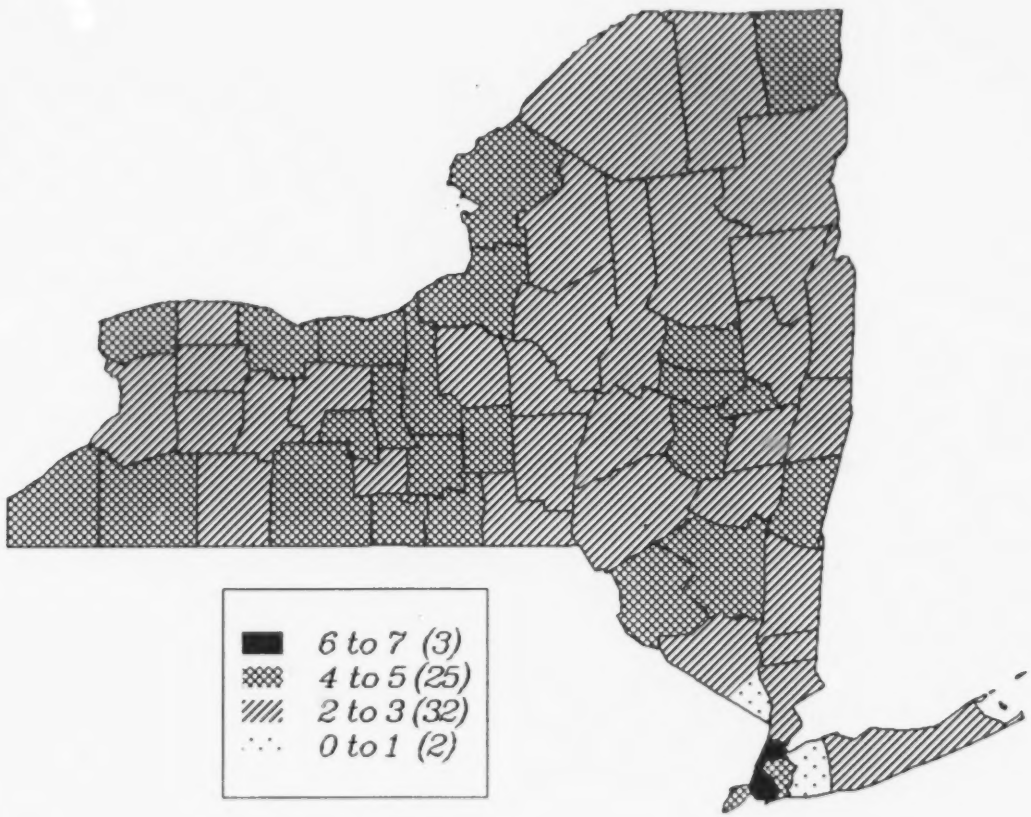
RATE OF REPORTED ADOLESCENT PREGNANCIES PER 1,000 FEMALES AGED 15-19, BY COUNTY, NEW YORK STATE, 1989



The New York State 1989 rate of reported adolescent pregnancies per 1,000 females aged 15-19 was 91.2, whereas the New York City rate was 124.3 and the rest of the State 81.5. Bronx county had the highest rate with 162.9.

FIGURE 10

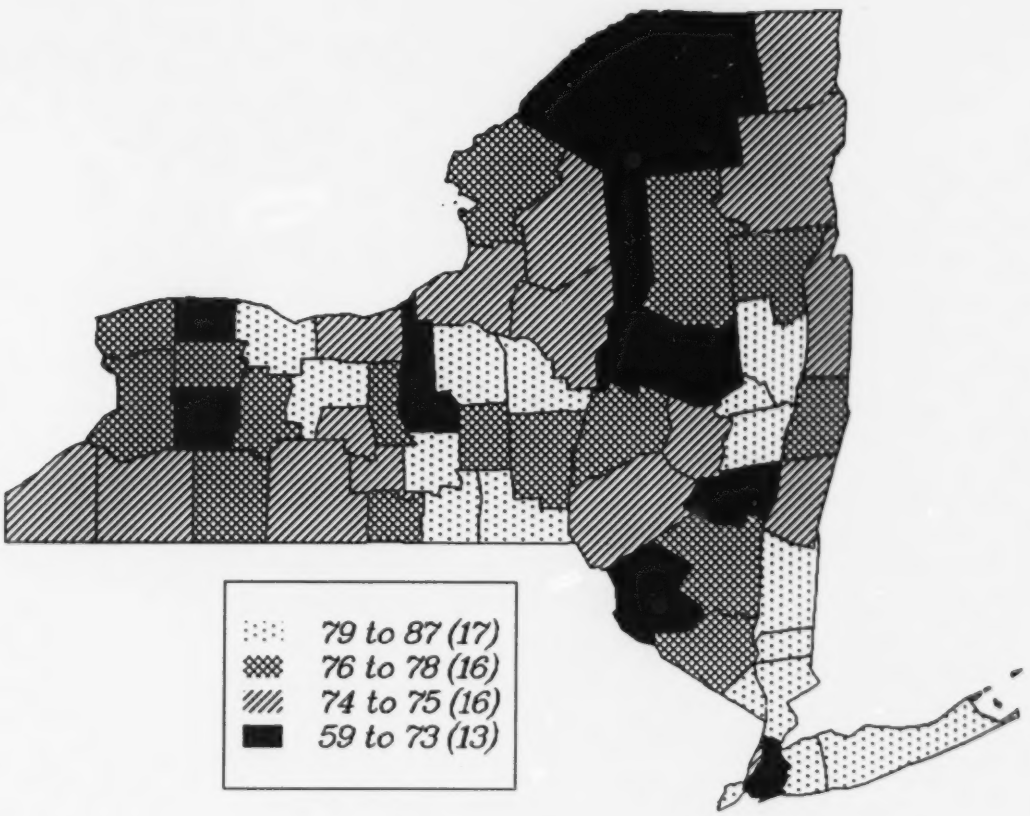
**AVERAGE ANNUAL DROPOUT RATE, BY COUNTY,
NEW YORK STATE, 1991-1992**



The New York State average annual dropout rate in 1990-1991 was 4.4 percent of the grades 9-12 enrollment. The Bronx had the second highest annual dropout rate with 6.5 percent, and New York county had the highest with 6.6 percent. Nassau and Rockland counties had the lowest annual dropout rates with 1.2 percent.

FIGURE 11

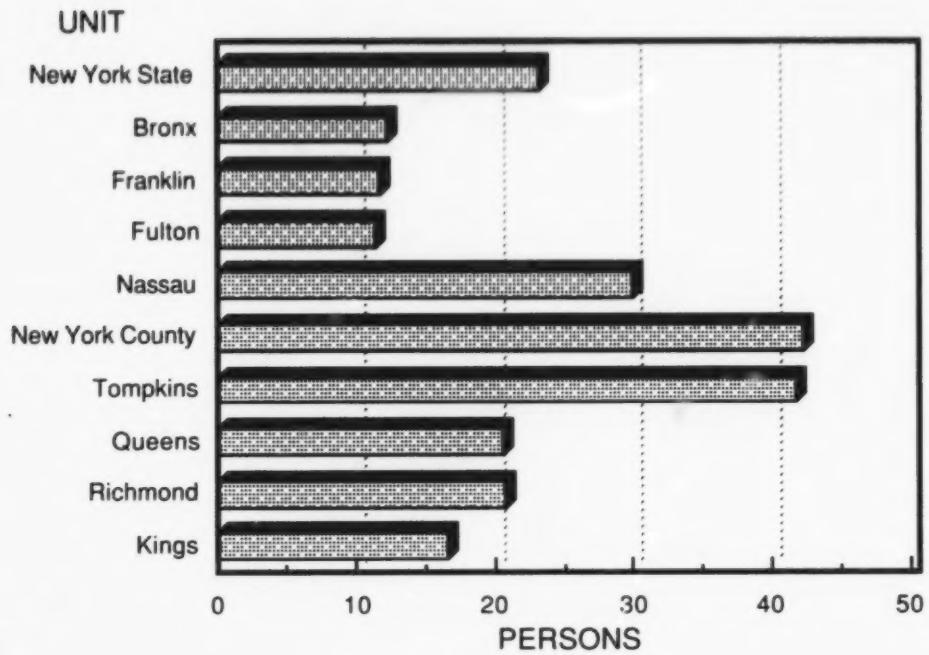
PERCENT OF PERSONS 25 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER WHO WERE HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATES OR HIGHER, BY COUNTY, NEW YORK STATE, 1990



Approximately 75 percent of New Yorkers 25 years and over were high school graduates or higher in 1990. The Bronx had the lowest county percentage with 58.5, and Tompkins the highest with 87.2 percent.

FIGURE 12

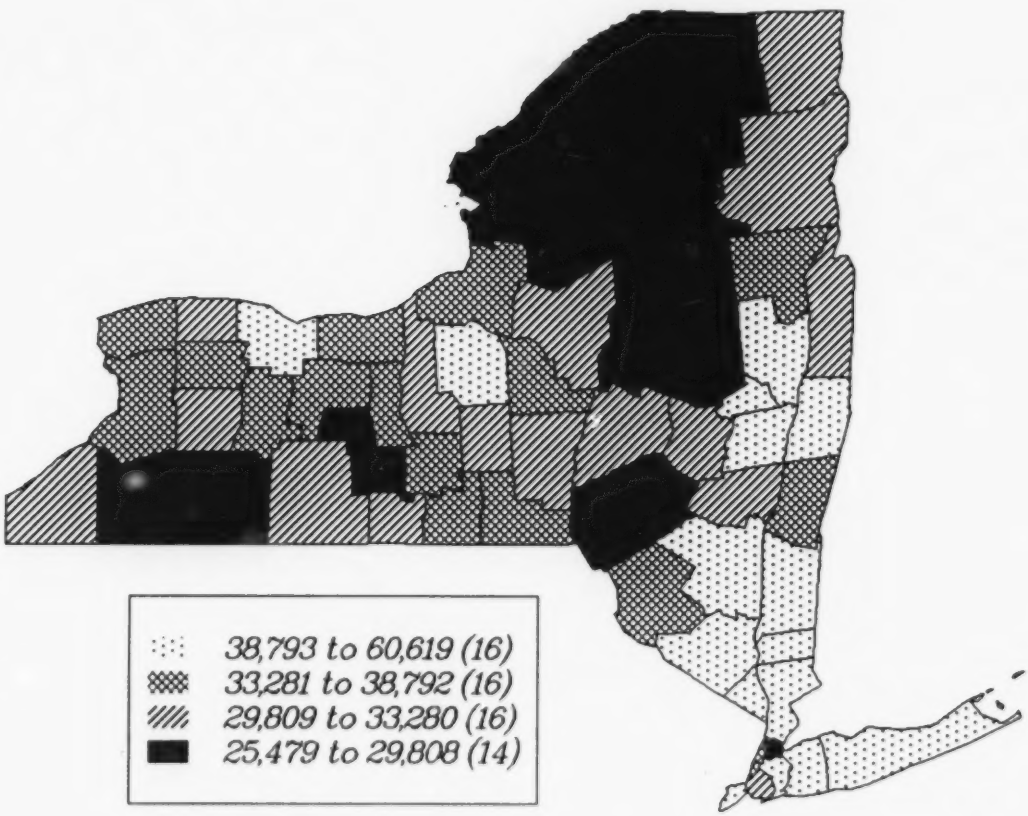
PERCENT OF PERSONS 25 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER WHO HAVE COMPLETED A BACHELOR'S DEGREE OR HIGHER, BY COUNTY, NEW YORK STATE, 1990



More than 23 percent of New Yorkers 25 years of age and over had completed a bachelor's degree or higher in 1990. Bronx county was the seventh lowest among all State counties with 12.2 percent.

FIGURE 13

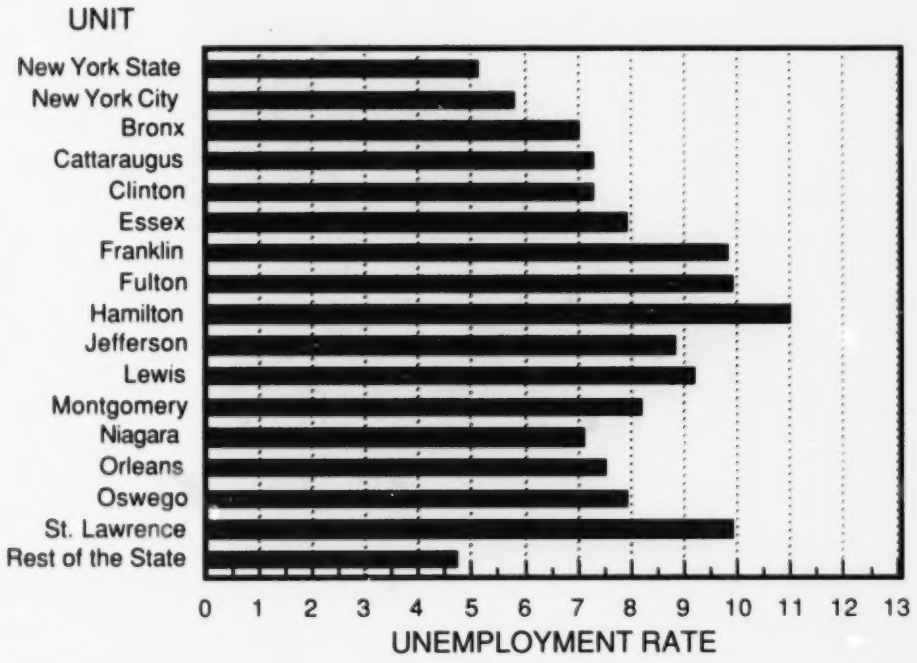
MEDIAN FAMILY INCOME, BY COUNTY,
NEW YORK STATE, 1989



In 1989, New York State had a median family income of $39,741 and New York City $34,360. With a median income of $25,479, the Bronx had the lowest county median income in 1989; Nassau had the highest with $60,619.

FIGURE 14

CIVILIAN UNEMPLOYMENT RATE,
BY COUNTY, NEW YORK STATE, 1989

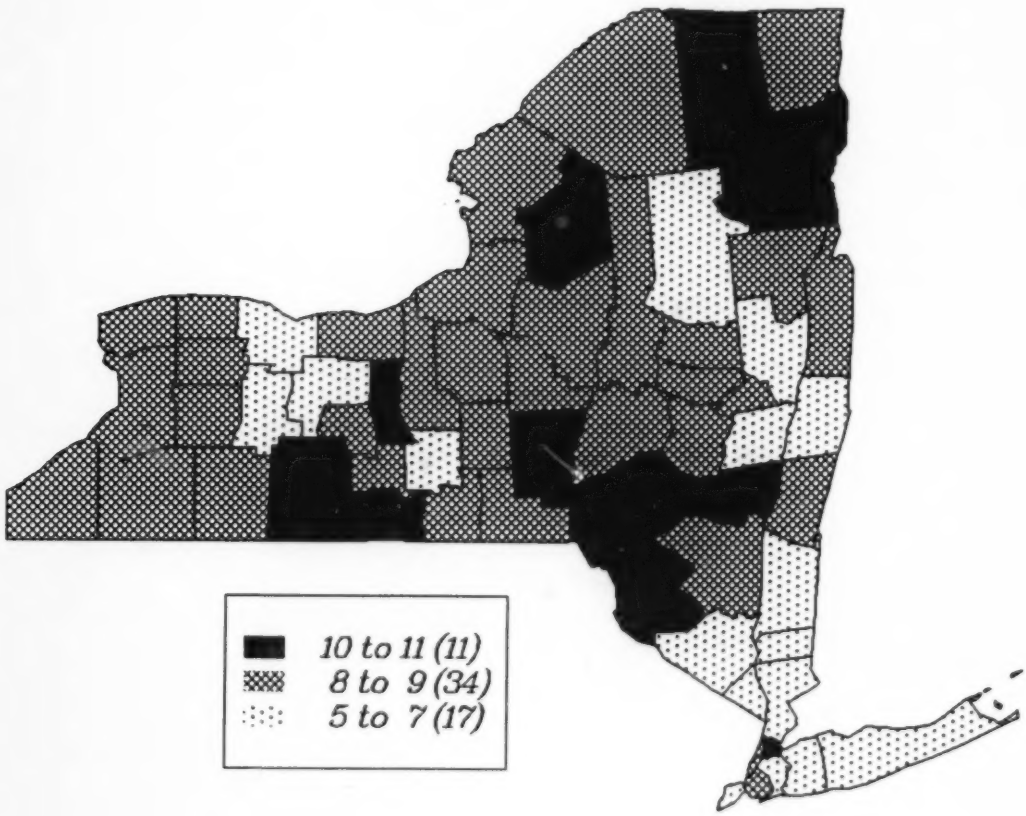


* The rate is the number of unemployed divided by the sum of the employed and the unemployed.

New York State had a 1989 civilian unemployment rate of 5.1 percent, compared to New York City with 5.8 percent and the rest of the State with 4.7 percent. The Bronx had a rate of 7.0 percent. Thirteen counties had a higher unemployment rate than the Bronx.

FIGURE 15

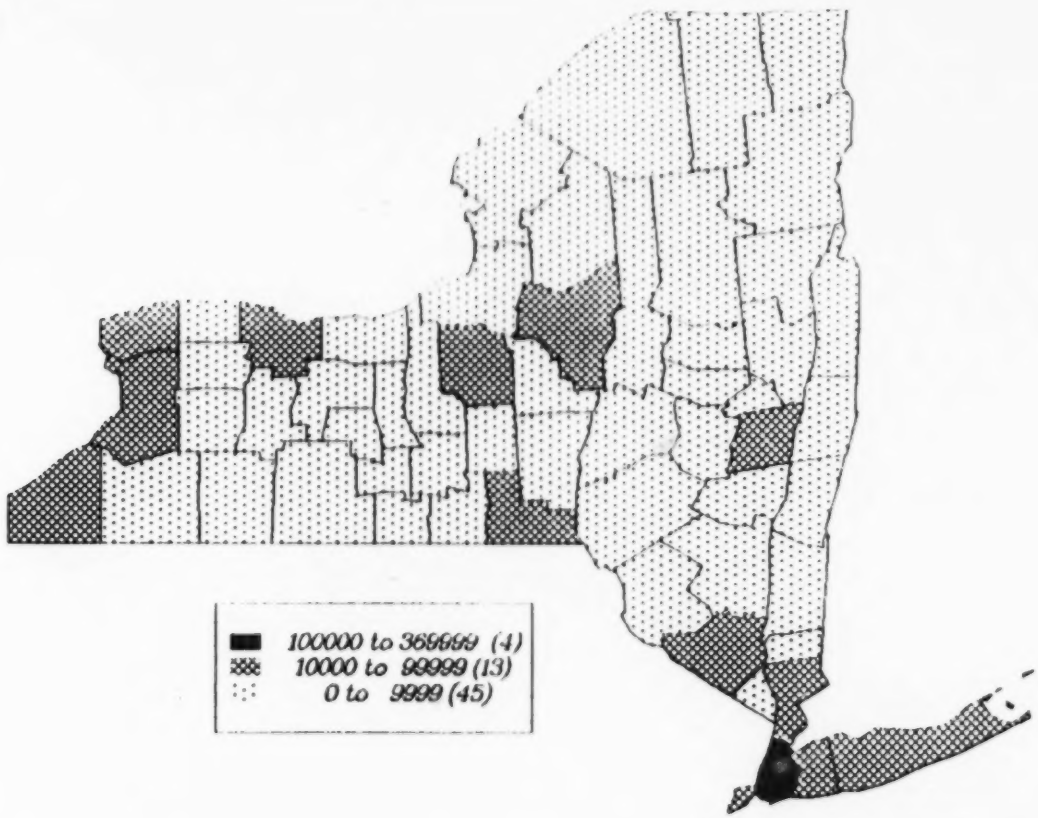
PERCENT OF CIVILIAN NONINSTITUTIONALIZED PERSONS 16 TO 64 YEARS OF AGE WITH A WORK DISABILITY, BY COUNTY, NEW YORK STATE, 1990



More than seven percent of New York's 1990 civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years of age had a work disability. Of all the State counties, the Bronx had the highest percentage of persons with a work disability with 10.8 percent, and Nassau county had the lowest with 5.1 percent.

FIGURE 16

**AID TO FAMILIES WITH DEPENDENT CHILDREN,
RECIPIENTS BY COUNTY, NEW YORK STATE, NOVEMBER 1992[17]**

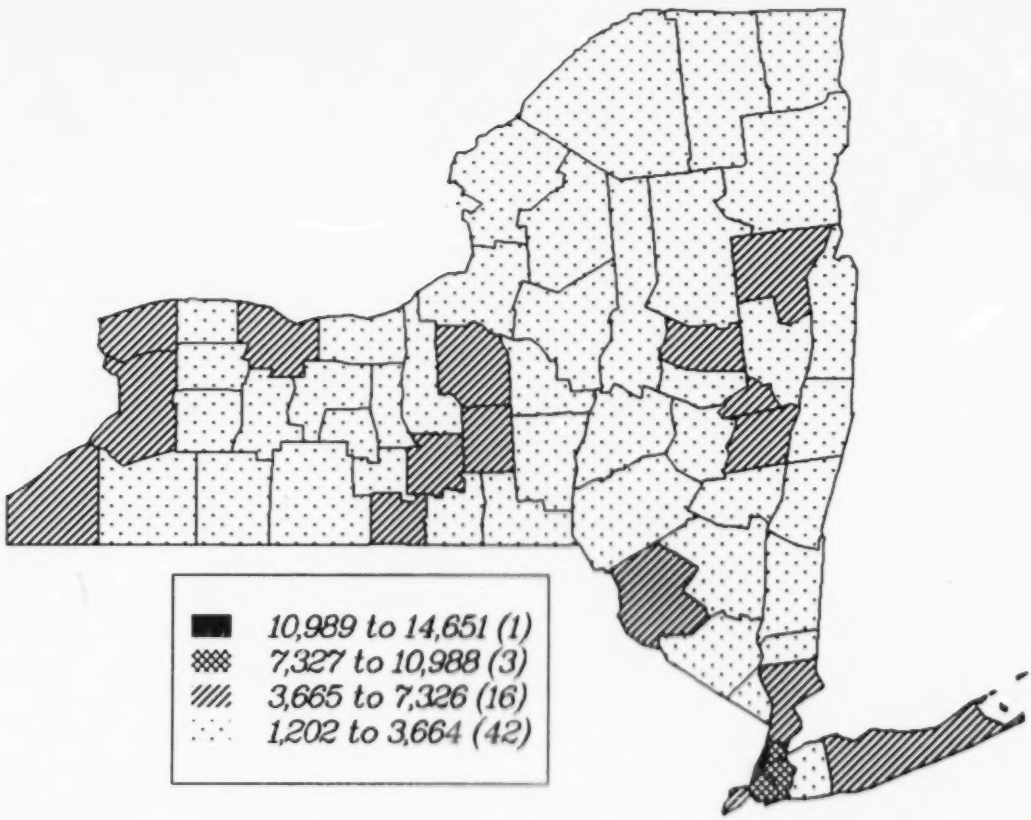


New York State had a total of 1,526,266 recipients of aid to families with dependent children (AFDC) in November 1992. New York City recipients were 67.3 percent of the total, and the Bronx had the second highest number of recipients among all the State counties with 316,400 or 20.7 percent of all recipients in the State. Kings county had the largest number of recipients with 369,099.

[17] Data for the Bronx, Kings, New York, Queens, and Richmond counties are based on estimates developed by using a methodology established by the New York State Department of Social Services' Office of Budget Management. Data for all the other counties represent real figures.

FIGURE 17

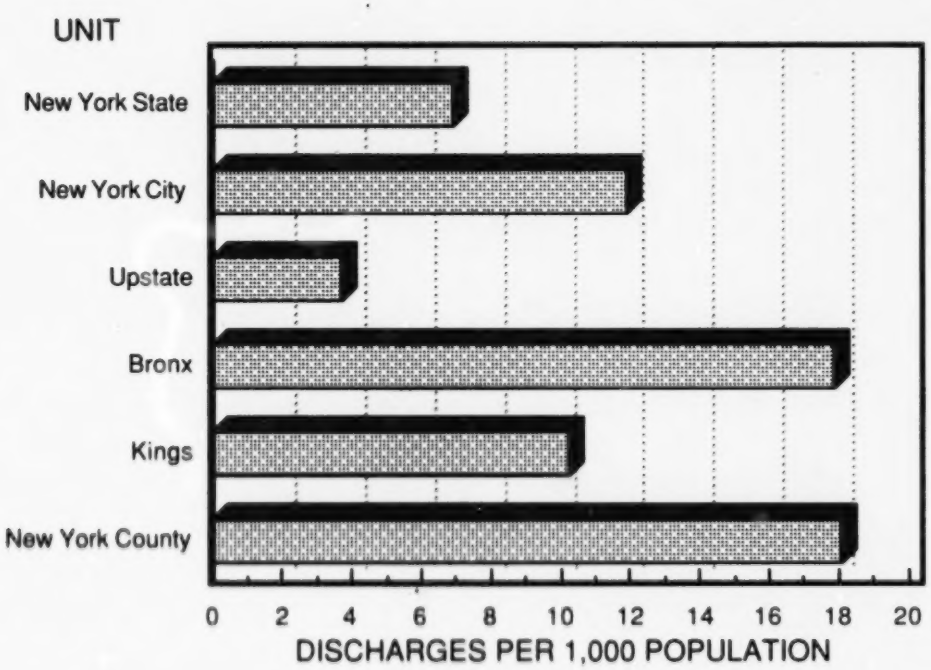
CRIME RATE PER 100,000 PERSONS, BY COUNTY, NEW YORK STATE, 1990



The 1990 crime rate per 100,000 persons for New York State was 6,323, compared to a rate of 9,717.3 in New York City. The Bronx had the third highest crime rate with 8,720.9, following the counties of New York (14,651.1) and Kings (8,785.7).

FIGURE 18

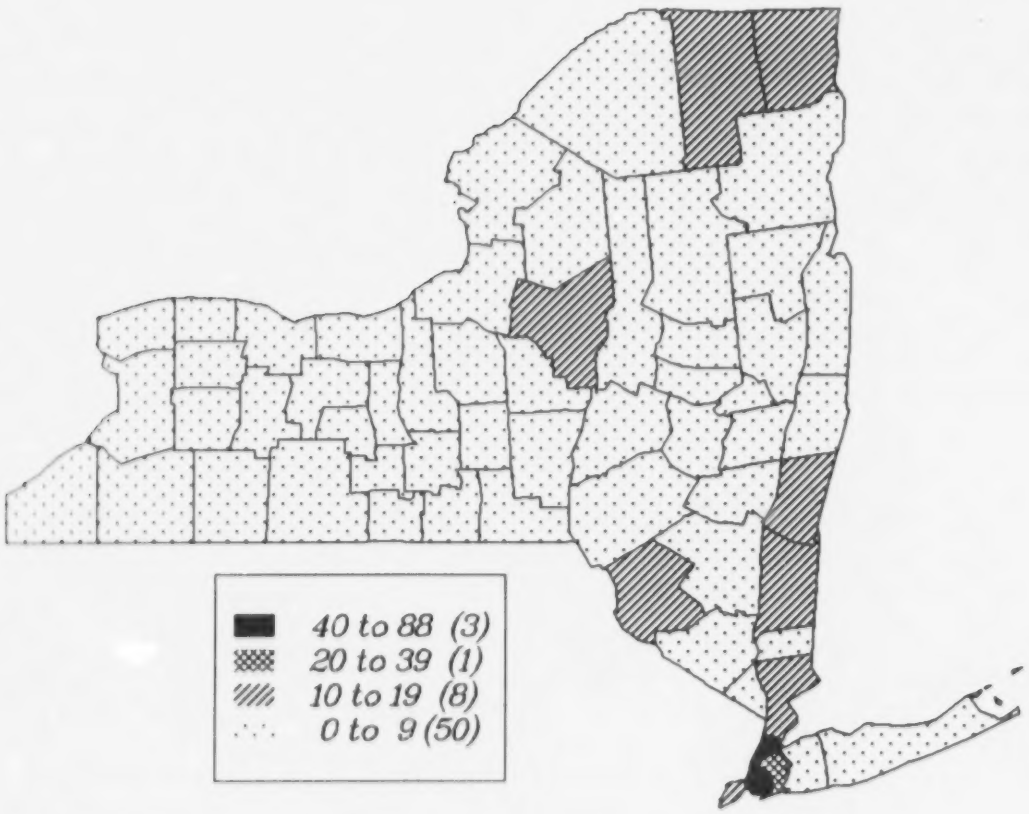
RATE OF DRUG-RELATED HOSPITAL DISCHARGES PER 1,000 POPULATION, BY COUNTY, NEW YORK STATE, 1990



The New York State 1990 rate of drug-related hospital discharges per 1,000 population was 6.9, the New York City rate was 11.9, and upstate 3.7. Bronx county had the second highest rate with 17.9, and New York county had the highest rate with 18.1.

FIGURE 19

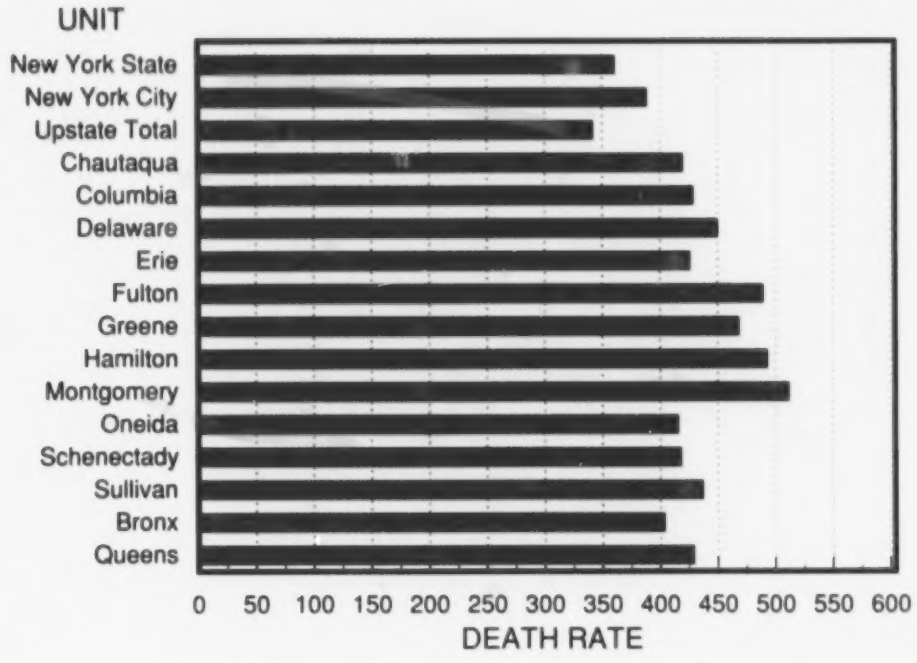
RATE OF TUBERCULOSIS PER 100,000 POPULATION BY COUNTY, NEW YORK STATE, 1990



New York State had a 1990 tuberculosis rate of 23.2 per 100,000 population, while New York City had a rate of 48.1, and upstate 6.1. With a rate of 45.3, the Bronx had the second highest rate of tuberculosis among all the State counties. New York county had the highest rate with 87.5.

FIGURE 20

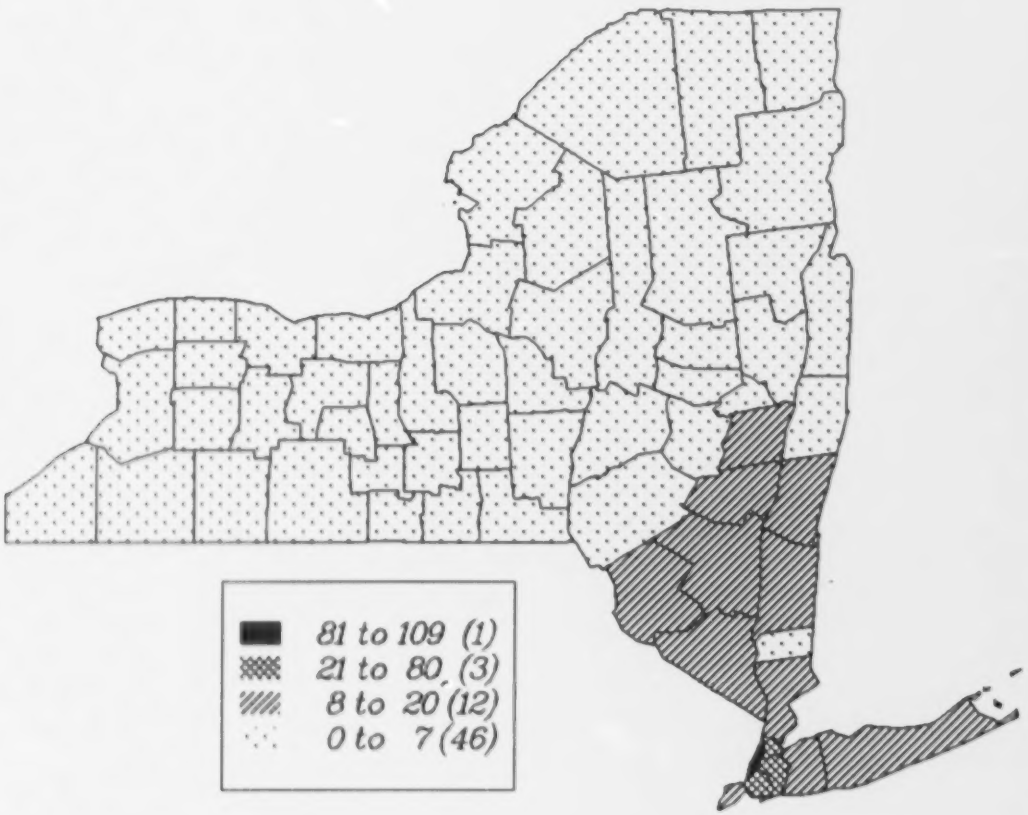
DEATH RATE PER 100,000 POPULATION FOR DISEASES OF THE HEART, BY COUNTY, NEW YORK STATE, 1988-1990



The New York State 1988-1990 death rate per 100,000 population for diseases of the heart was 360.5: the New York City rate was 388.4, and the upstate rate 341.4. Bronx county had a rate of 403.0, the 11th highest rate among all the State counties.

FIGURE 21

**DEATH RATE PER 100,000 POPULATION FOR AIDS,
BY COUNTY, NEW YORK STATE, 1988-1990**



The New York State 1988-1990 AIDS death rate per 100,000 population was 26.6, compared to 55.9 for New York City, and 6.4 for upstate. The Bronx had the second highest AIDS death rate with 62.2; New York county had the highest rate with 109.3.

APPENDIX: NEW YORK STATE COUNTY MAP

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